ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,835—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th April.
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollon	4,124	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rossovich	4,409	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b SILESIA		5,139	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th April at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,569	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS.
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM,

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM
ITALY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.

EASTER EGGS.

THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD
IN
FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Assured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "MARIENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 8th April, 1903.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1903, at 4 P. M. to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 30th April, 1903, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our business will be hereafter CARRIED on under the name of DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.

The Membership of the firm will remain unchanged and we shall continue to represent all the firms we have been connected with for so many years.

SHALLIS & DUNCAN,
Hydraulic and General Engineers.

9 Marine Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MERWANJEE PESTONJEE COOPER alias ENGINEER and his wife BAI AWABAI of Bombay Parsis, the transferees in possession of the first mortgagee under his mortgage dated the 29th November, 1877, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property comprised in the said mortgage to one of our Clients. Any person having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our office No. 78, Meadows Street, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 546 New No. 14007, 14029 Old Survey No 4 and 4 and New Survey Nos. 1-5596, 2-5597 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Esmail, partly by the property of Abbajee Hotiwala, partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy Jamsedji and partly by the property of Purshotom Morarji, on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Haji Laduck Mukhi, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Haji Laduck Mukhi and on or towards the North by the said Grand Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2389, 2370 and Street No. 236 and 1 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bhavani Ramji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1903.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

A PRIZE DRAWING was held at the well-known and popular firm of ARDESHIR & Co., Art Jewellers, this evening. The Show Room was packed from early in the evening to seven o'clock, and the footpaths were thronged with an enthusiastic crowd of all nationalities, among whom many ladies were noticed. A committee representing all sections was formed the day previous, and they checked the tickets and placed them in a sealed box, the key of the box being drawn for. Before the drawing the committee placed the tickets in a barrel and the prizes in a second barrel. Mr. Ardeshir addressed the meeting, and challenged any doubters to examine the tickets. The public answered that they were satisfied. Mr. Ardeshir regretted that many orders had not been executed as they were received too late, and advised the people in future to send them their orders early for the next drawing before the 6th June. The result of the drawing was as under :—

Diamond Bracelet, Ticket No. 6281 ; Cash Rs. 50, Ticket No. 3657 ; one Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 6176 ; other Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 8643, Many prizes were drawn by the audience, who were paid cash on the spot. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over India.

Mr. Ardeshir provided refreshments free, these being greatly appreciated. The public were greatly pleased with the arrangements, and, after thanking Mr. Ardeshir, dispersed at ten o'clock.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. | Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. | Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1903, at 4-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE following STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 8th instant, after 11 P. M. and THURSDAY, the 9th instant, after 2 P. M. till the Tabuts Processions have passed :—

PAREL ROAD.—From J. J. Hospital Corner to Pydhoni.
PYDHONI ROAD.—From Parel Road to Khadak.
ERSKINE ROAD.—From Parel Road to Nal Bazaar Chauki.
KHOJA STREET.—From Nal Bazaar Chauki to Grant Road.
DOCTOR STREET.—From Nal Bazaar to Suleman Chauki, Grant Road.
GRANT ROAD.—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.
BAPU HAJAM STREET.—Goghari Moholla and Kazi Moholla.
HUZRIA MOHOLLA.—Temkar Moholla and Teli Moholla.
KALBADEVI ROAD.—From Money School to Pydhoni from 3 to 5 P. M. on Thursday only.
FRERE ROAD.—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bandar after 5 P. M. on Thursday only.

H. G. GELL,
[Acting] Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.
No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the materials noted below from 1st May, 1903, to 29th February, 1904 ;—

1. Supply of Metal (of sorts).
2. " Paints Varnishes Oil, &c.
3. " Miscellaneous Stores.
4. " Ship Chandlers' Stores.
5. " Hardware such as Artisan's Tools, Fixtures and Fastenings, &c.

2. Forms of Tenders, specifications and contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the Tenders above referred to from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each supply.

	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of the tender.
1	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
2	" 500	" 500
3	" 500	" 500
4	" 1,500	" 1,500
5	" 1,500	" 1,500

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office upto the date abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each shall be in cash or public securities. These will be forfeited in the case of the withdrawal of tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to different Municipal Hospitals.

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of Contract, &c., may, on payment of Rs. two be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the clothing, &c. tendered for. The deposit should be enclosed in the Tender and may be in cash or public securities. It will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. A further deposit of such amount as together with the amount originally deposited will make a total deposit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be paid immediately on intimation to the Tenderer of the acceptance of his contract.

5. With each Tender samples of clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer. It is not necessary that the samples should be of the same colours as those of this office samples, but they should be of the same quality.

6. Tenderers have the option of tendering for one or more of the articles specified in the schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Municipality.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 1st May, 1903, by the Director of Royal Indian Marine for the purchase of

HULK "TENASSERIM"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her as she now lays in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as an iron screw Steamer in 1872 : parts of her Machinery and Boilers are still on Board. She is 282 feet long, has 33 feet 5 inches beam, 1760 tons gross measurement.

Purchaser must remove Hulk from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase, at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view Hulk and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 18th March, 1903.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assests of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાશમ હુમીમ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ શાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇશમાઇલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
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NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.
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TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1¼ " " 1-14 "
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., House to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents : W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, have REMOVED their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Please note the change of address.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
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WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MAKERS

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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BRANCHES :
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Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).
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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance (not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000) ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 at a time.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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RESERVE FUND £450,000
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BRANCHES :
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

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Manager.

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CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
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" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 2nd February, 1903.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navsari Building, Hornby Row, by order of the concerned, an invoice of American furniture of the 18th century style imported by Mr. Tate, to introduce it in Bombay, consisting of tabourettes, reed rockers, book-cases, chiffoniers, settees, stands, car tables, dresser case, clock, dressing table, side-boards, sliding dining table, hall seat, with bevelled edged mirror back, folding chairs, side tables, rotary chairs, desk, arm-chairs, wash stands, cabinets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of gunny and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 do. do. glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14 hands, aged, goes well in harness.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suites of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron and brass single and double bedsteads, drawing-room suite, elegantly made cabinets bevelled glass almyras, book cases, dressing and washhand tables, &c., the property of Captain A. P. SHEWELL, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. T. N. OLIVER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Messrs. A. Binjee and Co., jewellers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussel's carpets, pictures, etc., the property of F. G. HEAVEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussel's carpets, pictures, etc., the property of F. C. RUMINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for Libraries, Reading Rooms, and Clubs, University Students, Lawyers, men of Science and Literature and Booksellers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 16th, and FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, a large collection of rare and valuable books on antiquity, history, biography, engineering, law, natural science, philosophy, religion, fiction, arts English literature, and dictionaries. Also Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Zend and Pehlor books.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT HAINES ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Purka Dolia, the surviving partner of Messrs. Dolia Upchra and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Nanchow Vahaji Varadi, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 7th day of March, 1894, and 8th day of December, 1898 all that the undivided one-fourth share of the mortgagor in all that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under E Ward No. 7033, Street No. 8A 27, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 192, new No. 1314, and now Survey No. 1-3-70, and containing by admeasurement 2,691 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the Haines Road, on the north by the Municipal Drainage, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING LAW BOOKS, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the very valuable library belonging to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadjer, barrister-at-law, an insolvent. The sale shall be resumed from Lot No. 221.

Books on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BATAVIA TEA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

32 cases damaged Batavia tea.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY,
No. 23, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING TENTS.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE POLE TENTS RETURNED FROM DELHI DURBAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Crescent, opposite the Sailors' Home, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following double and single pole tents, quite new, very little used, in small lots to suit purchasers:—

8 single pole double fly tents, size 18 × 18.
1 do. do. do. 20 × 20.
2 double pole do. do. 22 × 20.
2 do. do. do. 26 × 24.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 6.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 5/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£93 1/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 15/16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 11/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 1-2	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	49 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'16 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20'50 1/2	=	do
New York Domand	4'86 7/8	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per ct	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 per ct	=	— 1/8
6 " "	3 3/8 per ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 per ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 per ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 3/8 per ct	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 per ct	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Extra Council Bills—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 1-4d.

Wheat Club No 1, 30 1-2 April-May sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4, April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4. March-April. Sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-4 April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 5 1-8.

Arrival,—Steamer Colenso.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5'36. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5'22 +5	5'23 +4	5'23 +4	5'23 +4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'14 +4	4'79 +2	4'60 +2	4'53 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	...
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Continent	12,000
Mid-Uplands	10'45 plus 20
Futures, month of July	9'92 plus 23
Do. do. December	8'40

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16 plus 3-16
Futures month of July	10'11 plus 24
Do. October	8'41 plus 8
Tone at close	steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'28 +5	5'19 +5	4'83 +4	4'33 +3	4'53 +3

COTTON.—The market is steady with rather more enquiry from the Mills and exporters. A moderate turn over in spot cotton is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	172	163	156	25 April
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	185	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	183	175	...	do.
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damangaum Pordgaum M.G.	194	186	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	195	187	...	do.
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	193	184	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach do	232	227	...	do.
Bhownugger do	207	199	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	203	195	183	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	229	do.
Westerns	...	...	204	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 4th April, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 9,00,472	Decrease
Other Deposits	22,37,153	Decrease
Sundries	75,840	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	6,62,701	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	1,17,339	Decrease
Credits on Securities	65,224	Increase
Loans do.	11,34,872	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	7,10,509	Increase
Balance with other Banks	1,03,519	Increase
Sundries	62,097	Increase
Cash	34,57,725	Decrease

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 4th April, as compared with the statement of the 28th March:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 28. Rs.	April 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,32,931	46,39,195
Public Deposits at Branches	71,17,818	67,01,082
Other Deposits	5,93,99,925	5,73,65,767
Post Bills	16,702	16,702
Sundries	14,68,492	15,41,332
Rs.	9,14,28,868	8,83,17,078
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,19,082	82,81,843
Other authorised Securities	8,35,437	7,18,107
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	82,85,949	83,51,173
Loans do. do.	1,41,10,520	1,39,25,678
Bills discounted and purchased	3,20,67,628	3,27,78,137
Dead Stock	4,11,248	4,05,304
Stamps and Stationery	3,828	3,799
Balances with other Banks	1,67,357	2,70,876
Sundries	1,27,853	1,89,950
Cash	2,70,49,936	2,75,82,211
Rs.	9,14,28,868	8,83,17,01

PASSENGERS BY S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

THE following passengers will sail for Mearailles at 8-15 a.m. to-morrow, per the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ernest Simons from the Victoria Dock shed No. 7 direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 7-30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the disinfection shed at 6-15 a.m. with all their baggage.

Ainslie Mr
Arnold Miss
Antippa Mr
Barnet Col H H
Berghardt Mr K
Brandreth Mr S
Bhadena Mr S J
Chambon Mrs
Combe Mr L
Cobb Mr H V
Cullum Miss Edith
Cole Mr Mrs & 2 infants
Cassels Capt G R
Cleven Mr J
Caine Mr G W
Charman Mr & Mrs
Campbell Mr C K
Carson Mr
Davor Mr R S
Dale Mrs M
Dallaporta Mr
Duthie Mrs
Elliote Mr A
England Mrs
Forsyth Mrs
Fane Capt
Giantacopulo Mr & Mrs
Higgins Mr G
Harwood Mr & 3 children
Harbottles Mrs
Hoskins Mr
Hall Mr F C
Home Maj W G
Ingham Master
John Mrs & Miss
Joyce Mr J C
Jordanidis Mr T
Johnson Mr
Kemball Mrs
Khan Mr A
Kingcome Mr V K
Lamb Mr & Mrs
La Touche Mrs & 4 children
Lyons Mrs & infant & nurse
La Touche Mr
Mac Clachian Major Mrs & infant
Merrett Mr & Mrs Miss & children
Montbrun Mr and Mrs G
Monteith Mrs J
Madgaokar Mr C D
Mile Mr
Mc Inerny Mr
Nicholson Maj and Mr R W
O'Connell Mr A
Pellerean Mrs and Miss
Parsons Mr and Mrs A C
Piers Col and Mrs W B
Peyton Col W E
Peychand Mrs and 3 children
Pellerean Master
Percy Mr W w
Quemjal Lt L H
Rickman Capt
Robinson Mr Mrs S M child and nurse
Rooses Mr E J
Rousseau Mr
Reid Major J Moore
St Clair Hon Mrs
Seailies Mr
Shirgaskar Mr
Smith Mr G
Smyth Capt H
Solereve Revd
Stoeckel Mr
Scott Lt G B
Somerville Lt
Servage Revd P
Thuillier Mrs
Tuson Capt C E
Thierant Miss
Tarbouriech Mr
Tarbouriech Miss
Thyne Mr
Vaughan Mr Mrs and two Misses
Wilmson Mr and Mrs
Webster Mrs
Wilmer Col
Webster Lt S W

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED BY HIS WIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Edith Harry Brophy charged her husband, Harry Brophy, a professional pugilist, with assault and ill-treatment.

Mrs. Brophy said that on Saturday evening she went to the English Hotal where she found her husband drinking in the company of several other people. When she asked him to go home he abused and kicked her in the presence of all present. Late in the evening he came to her place of residence at Colaba with Mr. Baker and commenced to abuse her. He had detained some of her goods and refused to give them up saying that he had paid for them. Everything in the house belonged to her and her mother. The accused would neither work nor let her work. He could not support her. She left him on Sunday morning and went to reside with her mother. When she told him she would not live with him as he did not support her he became enraged and abused her and assaulted her with his clenched fists. He threatened to take her life and broke open her box to see if there was any money in it. On the same evening she informed the police of the assault and was referred to the Police Court.

The accused stated in his defence that he never assaulted the complainant. He was a professional gymnastic and a single blow would leave some mark on the face of the complainant. This much was true that he and his wife were both of ungovernable temper. A reconciliation had been brought about shortly after the altercation. In her statements his wife had tried only to prejudice the court against him. It was true that he was once fined Rs. 15 for assaulting his wife, but at that time his arm was broken. His wife had committed bigamy. He was willing to let her alone and would undertake not to molest her if she would not come after him at the hotels and bars and trouble him there.

The Magistrate convicted him of the assault and fined him Rs. 15, and he was warned not to molest his wife again.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces, briskly in Berar and the Central Provinces and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Dwarka, and has changed irregularly by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong from north-north-west at Dwarka and from north-north-east at Jamnagar.

Temperature is below normal many places, more especially in the north, where the defect is considerable. The maximum ranged from 106° at Surat to 88at at Delhi and Sirsa and the minimum from 52° to Lahore to 78° at Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Trichinopoly. Humidity changes are locally large.

Rain.—About an inch and three-quarters fell at Colombo and light showers at Bijapur, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Weather is fine, clear and cool.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,
Maundy Thursday, 9th April.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.
Hymns—309, 315 and 106.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Wednesday, 8th April.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL,
Good Friday.

8-30 a.m.—Matins and Pro-Communion.
12-30 a.m.—The "Three Hour" by the Rev Canon F H Hill.
6-0 p.m.—Evensong and Story of the Cross.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearl-like pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BOTHAM—HAMILTON—March 31, at Chinsurah, by the Rev C H Barlow, Arthur William Botham, C S, to Mary Florence, daughter of the late W H Hamilton, Esq.

DEATHS.

KELLY—April 1, at Manabari Tea Estate, of injuries received from a leopard, Clarence J Kelly, Senior Assistant, Bagracote T E, aged 26.

MACDONALD—March 29, at Borahi Tea Estate, Sonari, John MacDonald, Managing Proprietor.

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 8-34m., 9-12a. Low water, 2-34m., 2-33a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay United Buildings Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p.m.

Indian Hotels Company, Victoria Buildings, 3-15 p.m.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Adjourned Annual General Meeting, 4-30 P. M.

Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit (First) Bart. Memoral meeting of General Committee, Bengali Girls' School, 5-15 p.m.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hajee Ibrahim Brothers, tailors, having their business place in Siteram Buildings, Hornby Road, have reported to the Police, that during the night of the 5th instant, their shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing a pane of glass from a back door, and pieces of cloth of the value of Rs. 300 were carried off.

RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Shaw charged Baba Maksn, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that on Monday morning the accused was driving his master's victoria, when at the junction of that road and the Queen's Road, the carriage collided with the bicycle of Captain G. H. Prevost. The bicycle was smashed and Captain Prevost, who was riding the machine, was thrown down and slightly injured. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25.—Gulamali Hydersli, a hack victoria driver, was charged before the same Magistrate with rash driving and was fined Rs. 25.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m. today at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.:—

March	Duke Albert—Schneider.
Clarionet Solo	Lucia di Lammermoor—Donizetto.
Valse	Reve der Bal —Kilenberg.
Selection	Pirates of Penzance —Sullivan.
Lancers	Homajestys —Solomon.
Selection	Belle of New York —Varney.
American Sketch	Down South —Mydleton.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A DISHONEST NEWSPAPER BOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Merwanjee Eduljl Bamboote, a clerk in the "Jame-e-Jamshed" office, charged Ithu Narayan, a delivery peon, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1-2, being the amount of one month's subscription of the "Jame-e-Jamshed." The accused received the sum from Mr. Kavasji Framji Master, a subscriber to the "Jame-e-Jamshed" and appropriated it for his own use. As the complainant did not receive the subscription in time he discontinued the paper to Mr. Master, Mr. Master made inquiries at the "Jame-e-Jamshed" office which led to the detection of the accused's guilt. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that when he went to give the money to the complainant he did not take it from him. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY WORKSHOP.—Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the Parel Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, relative to the death of Buldeosingh Ranjitsingh, a labourer. The evidence showed that on Monday last, the deceased was working at a wagon which was being built at the Parel Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. There was another wagon behind the one at which the deceased was working about two paces off, and in order to prevent it from rushing forward a block of wood was placed under its wheel. Shortly after a wagon which had been pushed from the shed, came up and struck the wagon which was behind the deceased and caused it to over-run the block of wood. There was a collision and the deceased was pinned between the two wagons. He sustained internal injuries, of which he died on his way to the hospital. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Dhunna Jetha a Koli, with causing grievous hurt to Moti Mascokji on the 13th March last. Evidence showed that the complainant was in the employ of Haridas Ganesh, a sugar merchant in Hanuman Lane. On the Dhul Padwa day (13th March) he went out in the company of one Raghu and returned to his master's karkhana under the influence of liquor. That night he slept at the karkhana. Early next morning he got up and asked for a drink of water from Raghu who was sleeping close to him. While drinking the water he found something wrong with his face and saw blood marks on his bedding. The lamp was lighted and several deep cuts were found to have been made on his nose, throat and face. The police were informed and the complainant was removed to the hospital for treatment. He suspected the accused as there had been ill-feeling between them on account of the relations of the latter with the wife of the former. Manilal Ranchordas, a clerk in the employ of the complainant's master, said he had seen the accused come to his karkhana the same night. The accused use to come to his karkhana twice or thrice a week. Mr. Power said that was the case for the prosecution. He could not produce any more evidence to bring the charge home to the accused. The accused went to Poona soon after the occurrence and it was very likely that he had got rid of the blood stained clothes and the knife, with which he was alleged to have committed the offence on the way. The accused was discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	7	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	25	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	43	33	53
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	26	23	41
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	98	80	112
Parel, Sewri and Sion	27	24	30
Mahim and Worli	33	23	43
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	35
Total	255	249	381
Total plague deaths to date	233,819	114,776	
Same date last year	97	105	218

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,604 as against 2,521 during the previous week. Of the total number 1,827 died of plague, and 89 of small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 1,755 and 100 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,676 which included 830 deaths from plague.

A CRIMINAL REFERENCE.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

A FULL Bench, composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Batty, sat at the High Court yesterday to hear the arguments on a criminal reference made in the case of Leheruchand Dayachand, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, and others, who were charged at the fifth Criminal Sessions of 1902, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, with forgery of a document, using as genuine a forged document, and aiding and abetting such other in the commission of the offence, and were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The reference came up before their Lordships on a certificate of the Advocate-General, who certified that, in his judgment, the following points alleged to have been decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe should be further considered by the High Court under the provisions of section 26 of the Letters Patent of the Court. The learned Judge decided that the evidence of Shahabudin and Mudan Narayen was relevant with reference to the charges, whereas he should have ruled that it was irrelevant and should not have allowed it to be placed before the Jury. The learned Judge decided that the evidence of Lalloo Harilal, Chunilal Pitamber, and Sorabshaw Bomonji Kapadia was relevant to the charges, whereas he should have ruled that it was irrelevant. Assuming the evidence of these latter witnesses to be relevant, the learned Judge stated to the Jury that Gordhan Gopal had been corroborated by the evidence of these witnesses, whereas he should have directed the Jury that they were in effect accomplices, and that their evidence, in so far as it went to show that the first accused Leheruchand was the instigator of the false charges against Gabruchand Vastachand, was evidence upon which they could not safely act in corroboration of the evidence of Gordhan Gopal. The learned Judge omitted to point out to the Jury that there was in fact no evidence beyond the statement of Gabruchand and the accomplices to connect Leheruchand with the charge preferred by Rewabai, woman. The Judge refused to allow the accused Leheruchand, Bhabha, and Nemchand, who were present at the time when the statement of Nemchand was taken in the house of Inspector Sloane, to state the circumstances under which the statement was prepared, whereas he ought to have received such statements. The Judge decided that the statement of Nemchand was admissible as a confession made in the immediate presence of a magistrate, whereas he should have excluded the statement as being in effect a statement made in the bungalow of Inspector Sloane while in police custody, and not in the immediate presence of a magistrate, etc.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the accused Leheruchand; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused Sorabjee Bhabha.

Mr. Inverarity said this matter came before the Court on a certificate of the Advocate-General, dated the 17th of March, 1903. It would be seen that the questions raised in that certificate were as to the admissibility of certain evidence which was omitted at the trial by Mr. Justice Crowe, who presided at it, and there was also one question of misdirection. In order to appreciate the points, it was necessary to bear in mind exactly what the charges were against the accused, which were set out in the Advocate-General's certificate. Before he referred to the charges themselves, he would state shortly what the nature of the case was against the accused. It was alleged that a false charge had been brought against one Gabruchand in the Police Court, the informant being a woman named Rewabai. The case that she had made in the Police Court was that she had lodged her ornaments with Gabruchand on a "jauger chithi," and she produced a document purporting to be signed by Gabruchand, acknowledging the receipt of her ornaments, and she charged Gabruchand with criminal breach of trust in respect of those ornaments by alleging that he had pledged them. There was also produced a document which Gabruchand was said to have signed at the time the ornaments had been pledged. It was alleged in the other case that men other than Rewabai had got up false cases; that his client, prisoner No 1, Leheruchand, with the assistance of No 2, Bhabha, had got up that false case; and that their instruments in doing it were Gordhan, Khimjee Mowjee, Ratanlal Ranglidas, and Nemchand Hemchand, and according to the case for the prosecution Gordhan was the man who got up witnesses, and that Rewabai, Khimjee Mowjee, Ratanlal Ranglidas, and Nemchand Hemchand were false witnesses, who had been procured to speak as to the particular parts of the case. The charges were confined to offences arising out of that state of circumstances, and had nothing whatever to do with any other offence which, it might be alleged, had been committed by the accused or any of them. If their lordships looked to the charges they would find that the abetment charge in all the charges were entirely confined to the abetment of the offence which consisted of Rewabai laying an information against Gabruchand and its concommitants. There was no general charges or conspiracy of any other kind, but they were simply charges of abetment of offences arising out of a transaction in which those seven persons were engaged in that particular matter. In order to support that charge, the prosecution tendered evidence which was admitted by Mr. Justice Crowe, who proceeded under Section 10 of the Evidence Act, on two totally distinct matters which had nothing whatever to do with the actual combination between Rewabai and others, but which, if true, proved two distinct offences, two distinct conspiracies he would call them, in which different parties were engaged in a totally different matter. As to the general character of the evidence, the learned counsel said, in the first place, it was stated that the accused Lehru had entered into an arrangement to bring a false charge against Gabruchand, in which sixpersons were concerned. In Lalloo's case, in which Lehero, the first accused, and Gordhan, Bhabha, Chunilal, Pitamber, Lala, and Ratanlal were concerned, the allegation was that Lehero and Chunilal were to be active witnesses, and the allegation to be made against Gabruchand was that he had cheated Lalloo out of his ornaments. The second matter in which the prosecution tendered evidence, and which the learned Judge admitted, was in what he would call as Shabudin's case—a case in which the participators were Lehero, Bhabha, Gordhan, Shabudin and Madan Narayen, and the story there was that the active witnesses were Shabudin and Madan Narayen, and the allegation was that Shabudin had advanced money to Gabruchand on the pledge of ornaments on the faith of being gold ones, but which afterwards turned out to be made of brass. It would thus be seen that the two other cases were cases which had nothing whatever to do with the offence in respect of which only the charges were laid, and had nothing whatever to do with the particular conspiracy, charges on which the accused were taking their trial. They were distinct offences in which the actors were different, and in which the common intention was different from what it was in Rewabai's case which was to bring a false charge against Gabruchand that he had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments deposited by them with Rewabai. There was common intention, and therefore, the learned counsel submitted that any evidence given as to those two cases was wrongly admitted.

The Chief Justice: Do you submit with regard to the case of your client?

Mr. Inverarity said though he represented the first prisoner Laheru, as a matter of law that evidence was inadmissible against all the accused.

The Chief Justice enquired if Mr. Jardine admitted all the facts stated by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Jardine said they were separate offences, all attempted in pursuance of one common intention. There were three attempts made to carry out the conspiracy by different means and different ways.

Mr. Inverarity here stated as to when each of the three cases referred to by him commenced and were dismissed, and argued that those facts rendered it quite clear that evidence in the other two cases could not be given under Section 10 of the Evidence Act. The learned counsel read sections of the Evidence Act and cited a number of cases in support of an argument.

Mr. Inverarity further argued that, assuming the evidence of Lalroo, Chunilal, and Kapadia to be relevant, in stating to the Jury that Gordhan had been corroborated by the evidence of Lalloo and Chunilal, the learned Judge should have directed the Jury that Lalloo and Cnunilal were in effect accomplices. The next point was that in deciding that the statement of Nemchand was admissible as a confession, made in the immediate presence of a magistrate, the learned Judge should have excluded the statement as being in effect a statement made in the bungalow of Inspector Sloane while in police custody, and not in the immediate presence of a magistrate.

Mr. Justice Crowe: What is there to show that the statement was admitted against all other acc

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The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPORTS PROGRESS.

On the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's first appearance in Parliament he was assailed with a long string of questions about South Africa. It was hoped that he would make a long statement by way of giving an account of his stewardship. But the Colonial Secretary declined to be drawn into any prolonged speech-making. He succeeded in saying all he desired to say in the course of twenty minutes. But the speech, notwithstanding its brevity, was a comprehensive review of the great tour of conciliation. The view taken by Government was that Mr. Chamberlain's mission having come to an end, an opportunity should be afforded the House of acquiring such further information as they might desire, and in order to facilitate matters they put down the Colonial vote first on the agenda-paper. But Mr. Chamberlain modestly neglected the opportunity of blowing his own trumpet. An arrangement had been made with Lord Milner for the printing reports of all the speeches the right honourable gentleman has made on his tour and copies being presented to the House in the form of a Blue-book, the record will be complete. Opposition members seemed to be of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain had given a number of decisions which had not been communicated to the House. But the Colonial Secretary dissipated this idea, informing the House in no qualified terms that though he had seen a great number of deputations and interviewed something like five hundred men he had arrived at no decision which had not been communicated to the House. The decisions of importance for which Mr. Chamberlain was responsible were but two in number—in reference to the loan dealing with the indemnity and the manner in which the Government proposed to deal with the claims for compensation, and those consequent on the promises of the military authorities. On the subject of the native labour experiment Mr. Chamberlain made an important announcement. No proposal as to assisted immigration has been made, except in so far as repatriation is concerned. A sum of three millions has been allotted as a free gift to provide those who are destitute to return to the land with such essentials as will enable them to resume cultivation, and in accordance with this decision a considerable sum of money has been expended in connection with the work of repatriation, which has been going on with a perfectly marvellous amount of success, something like a hundred thousand persons having, since the war, been replaced in their farms, supplied with rations and stock, material and tools, most of them are now in the process of retrieving their fortunes.

Sir John Gorst drew attention to the scheme by which a thousand natives are to be recruited in Central Africa for service in the Transvaal mines. He thought that an operation of the kind required to be very carefully safe-guarded unless it was to sink into virtual slavery. Mr. Chamberlain's reply was eminently satisfactory. He rightly regarded the discussion which took place upon the subject as mischievous, ill-informed, and calculated to produce the very evil which those who introduced it deprecated. It implied, he considered, that our fellow-subjects were ready to introduce forced labour and slavery for the meanest motives and the most sordid personal objects. This, Mr. Chamberlain was perfectly justified in saying, is deeply resented by the settlers in South Africa. It does harm, arousing a sense of injustice at the display of cheap philanthropy at their expense, and no doubt also tends to separate one class of British subjects from another, and to provoke in them a spirit of antagonism which may tend to the very result which it is desired to avoid. Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the treatment of the native is now better than it was before the war. He could not deny, however, that the Boers' conception of the native differs from ours, but he has been persuaded that the manner in which they treated the natives has been greatly exaggerated, and in the majority of cases they must be absolved from the accusation of brutality, misconduct, or ill-treatment. At the same time the Boers regard the natives as not much higher than the animals. They treat them only as children, and do not hesitate to give physical punishment for slight offences. Still they are not hard task-masters. It is premature to introduce Indian methods into South Africa; for if the native in those possessions were able to bring the white man to task with success, as is the case here, there would be an end to all chance of development. In Mr. Chamberlain's view the practice of polygamy has much to do with the labour question, for the wives do all the outdoor work for the husband, who, in addition to the companionship and womanly solace of their wives, effect a very considerable reduction in their labour bills. Still their lot is very much better than ever it was before. Commenting on the remarks which had been made on the subject of gold-mining, Mr. Chamberlain pronounced gold-mining in South Africa to be as large and legitimate an industry as the coal industry in England. Its prosperity, however, as he reminded the house, is wholly a question of the cost of getting the material and the price which they have to pay for it in the market. The question is what rate of wages can be paid in order that this industry shall be profitable, and the prosperity of the Transvaal will, for many years to come, depend upon gold-mining. This fact does not affect the British population alone, but the Boer agriculturist still more. Our whole policy in South Africa, in Mr. Chamberlain's view, is closely bound up with the success or failure of the legitimate gold-mining industry. It is, therefore, Britain's object and intent that not only the wealthy mines, but those also with low grade ores, shall be profitably worked. Wherever the work is purely muscular, as a great deal of it is, the native is as good as a white man, and a white man cannot possibly do the work for anything like the same rate as a kaffir. The native problem is one which bristles with difficulties which may not easily be overcome. Every other source of supply will be exhausted before Asiatic or Chinese labour is resorted to. But we doubt if any other solution will be found. The subject of representative institutions also came under discussion. It was explained that Government wished to introduce Legislative Councils with official representatives, something after the style of Indian Legislative Councils we presume. And these will last for some time, for neither the Government nor the Boers themselves are prepared to assert that the country is ready for self-government. What it most needs is rest from agitation, and the Boer ex-Generals, as they explained to Mr. Chamberlain, prefer, for some time to come, to leave the administration of the colonies in the hands of the British Government, fully persuaded that it is best for the new colonies and their people.

THE ARLTUNGA GOLD FIELD.

The exaggerated reports published by the London press of the gold discoveries at Arltunga are very much discounted by the Australian newspapers received this week. The discovery of gold in the region of Central Australia to which attention has now been publicly directed is not entirely a new thing, but so far the experience of the prospectors has shown that large capital will be required to work the deposits which exist. The sensational reports of "Hills of Gold" had their origin in the fact that the auriferous area is situated on the MacDonnell Ranges, and the picturesque phrase of the descriptive reporter therefore means considerably less than the average newspaper reader would associate with the words. Arltunga, the centre of the new fields, is in the Northern Territory of South Australia, eleven hundred miles from Adelaide and four hundred miles from the present terminus of the Transcontinental Railway. The cost of getting there by rail and coach from Adelaide is fourteen guineas first class and twelve guineas second class, while the cost of carriage of goods is £10 per ton and by waggon for machinery about £20 per ton. So far work is proceeding on two important fields, the White Range Gold Fields and Winnecke's Depot Mines, in regard to both of which reports of a very conflicting nature have been received. The White Range Field has been described as one mass of highly mineralised stone in some instances showing rough and fine gold and in nearly every instance showing gold by dollying. The great distance from Adelaide, lack of capital, and the primitive means used in opening up the mines are given as the causes which have prevented the development of the field. From an account given by the Government Geologist it appears that gold was first discovered here in the matrix, by a prospector named H. E. Lace, nearly four years ago. The ravines and gullies were then being worked for alluvial gold. Lace pegged out twelve claims, amalgamating them under the name of the White Range Gold Mine, and good returns of alluvial gold were obtained from several of ravines. The whole range is composed of quartzite and quartzose sandstone, and though the thickness of the quartzite formation has not been determined the geologist considers that the average thickness is probably 200 feet. It is from ore contained in the quartzite that all the gold bearing stone is obtained. Captain Pleitner, a well-known mining expert, who has been making investigations for a Mining Association, reports that he considers the White Range a good, sound field that will pay if properly worked, but a large amount of working capital will be required to erect machinery and open up a mine. Serious difficulties will also have to be met in regard to the supply of water. In regard to Winnecke's Depot which is twenty four miles away from Arltunga, and in the neighbourhood of which an important find of gold was made in November last, Captain Pleitner reports that he has not found the rich stone or rich lodes so plentiful as reported in Adelaide. Work is being done on a number of claims; but only at one place, which is now famous as Paddy's Goose, is there any good surface show. The expert doubts if this deposit will be found to go down to any depth. He also states that there are a few large out-crops in this neighbourhood, but they are too poor to pay, and he does not consider there is anything good enough as an investment for a company. On the other hand, another expert has reported that the surface shows great promise, and there is no reason to suppose that the lode does not go down. Paddy's Goose, declares a third authority, will probably turn out to be a good mining property, and the appearances of the field generally are favourable. In view of the various reports it is apparent that the best advice that can be given to intending seekers in the new gold field is to await further developments, especially as, in the present circumstances, men of small means who rush to Arltunga are likely to encounter nothing but great hardships owing to the nature of the country.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

The unusual exodus of prominent cricketers from the Presidency this year has created some misgivings as to the success likely to attend the annual matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, and there are many people who already regard the result as a foregone conclusion. Although the absence of such well tried players as Captain Greig, Captain Deas, and Messrs. Sale, Sprott, and Cheetham, to mention only the more prominent of those whose loss the Presidency will have occasion to mourn, will be severely felt, we hardly think that supporters of the Presidency are justified in taking a hopeless view of the prospects of Presidency cricket generally. While it is true that the influx of new blood has not corresponded to the exodus, there are nevertheless a number of new players whose inclusion in the team should make it quite as strong in all departments of the games as the sides which have represented the Presidency in previous years. The arrival of that famous regiment, the 10th Hussars, who are stationed at Mhow should considerably allay anxiety on the score of the team being weakened by the departure from Bombay of so many players, as the regiment includes in the persons of Captain the Hon. T. W. Brand, Captain R. S. Chaplin, and the Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan, three well-known old public school cricketers considerably above the average. The first named is an old Etonian, and was in the eleven in 1885, 1886, and 1887, meeting with great success as a bowler the last two years. Captain Chaplin was a member of the Harrow eleven of 1889, and had a batting average of 22. The Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan is also an old Etonian, and was in the 1899 eleven, his batting average being over 16. Other new players who are likely to be strong candidates for Presidency honours are Lieut. G. Lee of the Buffs, Lieut. G. H. Lacon of the Warwickshire Regiment now stationed at Belgaum, Captain G. G. Lang, and Lieuts. P. S. Fryer, E. A. Porch, and L. D. Rolls, who are all stationed at Quetta, and Lieut. T. C. Burke who is stationed at Ahmednagar. Apart from these new players the nucleus of a strong side can be raised from among the following old players, who will all be available this year:—Captains A. P. Douglas, B. E. E. Krickenbeek, P. F. Pocock, W. M. Turner, and R. H. W. Brewis, Major C. G. Carnegy, and Messrs. M. R. Jardine, H. C. John, H. D. Sinclair, J. T. Weatherby, T. G. M. Harris, H. P. Rendall, and Walcott. It is feared by some cricket lovers that the Presidency bowling in the absence of Captains Greig and Deas and Messrs. Cheetham and Sale will be too weak to dismiss the Parsees for moderate totals, but we do not share this fear. Provided the selection committee give Mofussil cricketers a chance this year, the bowling in our opinion should be quite up to the strength of previous years, though the want of a really good fast bowler will no doubt handicap the attack. Captain Brand, who is a good medium pace bowler, and Messrs. John, Lacon, Harris, and Rollo are all good trundlers, particularly the two first-named, while Captain Douglas and Mr. Sinclair are useful changes. The batting too promises to be up to the usual strength of Presidency teams despite Captain Greig's absence, and the selection committee will have their choice of any of the players mentioned above.

At the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Hornby Road, Fort, the report of the Finance and Establishment Committee on the question of appointing a Land Manager to the Board was discussed at great length. The discussion was kept private. The question had not been finally settled, when the meeting adjourned.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K. C. M. G., D.-S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by a staff officer, will proceed to Deolali on inspection duty on the 15th instant. Col. W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant General, will command the garrison during the General's absence.

REVD. A. K. MOORE, the new assistant chaplain for Simla, has arrived and taken up his duties at Christ Church.

DURING the annual Mi-Careme Fete in Paris on March 19, the police arrested 963 revellers. Some scandalous scenes were witnessed on the boulevards.

A PAINFUL sensation was caused at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt on March 19, at the end of the performance of "Werther." Mdme. Paule de Martigny, an authoress, who was sitting in the stalls with her daughter, was seen to swallow the contents of a bottle of laudanum, and then attempt to shoot herself with a revolver. The shot did not take effect, and it is stated that the lady's daughter had previously replaced the ammunition with blank cartridges. Mdme. de Martigny was removed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where she lies in a serious condition from the effects of the poison.

A COMPARISON between Glasgow and New York, may seem to be a comparison between small things and great, but this is not so. Glasgow in its particular way, is quite as go-ahead as New York, and a writer in the "Glasgow Evening News" has succeeded in making an interesting comparison between the street locomotion of the two cities. This writer says, the principle of a five-cent fare seems to work well enough in New York but thinks a halfpenny stage fare pays the Glaswegian better than a 2 1-2d. through fare would do. On the question of speed the palm goes to New York. "It may go, however," the writer adds, "without the shadow of a grudge, for the price paid in maimed and dead makes it a deardly-bought superiority."

ONE who knew the late Mr. W. S. Caine writes as follows: "Between Mr. Caine and the late Rev. H. Stowell Browne, there was one of those puzzles of relationship which are occasionally propounded for solution by people with nothing else to think about. Mr. Caine, as you state, married a daughter of the late Rev. H. S. Brown; but Mr. Brown also married, as his second wife, a sister of Mr. Caine. Consequently Mr. Caine's sister became his mother-in-law, and his wife was sister-in-law of her stepmother. I leave it to some of your ingenious readers to work out the further phases of this 'mixed marriage,' and to explain what was the exact relationship of Mr. Caine and Mr. Brown to each other, and of each gentleman to himself."

AMONG the prophets of disarmament, is Mr. H. G. Wells, who comes into more and more prominence as a social philosopher as time goes on. The plot of his prophetic story, "When the Sleeper Wakes," if we remember right, turned, to some extent, on the fact that disarmament had taken place. But in his "Anticipations," a work written later, and after much more study of the question, he tells us his belief that war, so far from being rendered impossible by disarmament, is to become—as well it might—a vastly more scientific business that it is now. It would be interesting to hear from him now that this question of the possibility of economy in armaments is rising into prominence, his opinion on the matter as it stands. He has lectured within the last few days on so practical and actual a subject as scientific areas for the operations of municipal government. His views on the question of armaments would be interesting just now.

THE official "Sibaikalskija Wiedomosti" the Government organ, published in Blagovest-chensk, contains this amusing paragraph:—"In view of the fact that no duelling pistols are obtainable in Manchuria, since, as is well-known, these are obliged to have no rifled barrel, while the pistols possessed by Officers at the present time have one such rifle barrel with which no duel can be fought, the Russian Officers in Zizikar have invented the following form of combat. The two opponents draw lots, and the one who has drawn the lot with the inscription 'Death' is obliged to travel by the next train on the Manchurian railway from Zizikar to Charbin and back. If the duellist returns from this journey safe and sound—that is to say, if he survives the inevitable railway accident caused by the derailing of the train and returns without his arms and legs broken, it is regarded that honour is satisfied, and that the duel has taken place." In view of the fact that this is published in the Government organ comment is superfluous.

OUR NEW NAVAL REFORMS.

A DEFENCE OF THE NEW SCHEME.

(BY A NAVAL OFFICER.)

Few administrative measures have been more generally approved by the Press and public at large than the great reforms set forth by Lord Selborne in his very important memorandum on naval education issued during the Recess.

Weighty and destructive criticism has, however, not been wanting in certain influential quarters as to particular details of the scheme, which go to the very root of the proposed reforms.

Should these details be modified to any extent, there is a danger that the value of this great administrative measure will be greatly lessened, since the different parts are so interdependent as to become essential to the utility of the whole.

To alter the scheme in any of the main details would thus be to destroy it altogether.

The conference of scholastic authorities which recently took place passed a resolution that it would be preferable to raise the age of general entry of naval cadets—now fixed at twelve to thirteen—and make it a year or two later. In this matter naval opinion is in direct conflict with the ideas of the average head-master.

To speak frankly, writes "A Naval Officer" in the "Daily Express," the raising of the age of entry a few years ago in order to attract boys from the public schools into the Navy was a mistake.

SOME NAVAL OBJECTIONS.

It has failed in its result, as those who had studied the matter knew it would fail, and the very fact of being educated, say, at Eton or Harrow or Winchester—splendid as is the training of a public school for a military or civil life—is almost a positive disadvantage to a youth entering the Navy. The very real and indefinable influence of a sea-training on a boy's character cannot be acquired unless it is begun while he is quite a lad.

Character and naval knowledge are the vital essentials for the highest type of sea officer, and in framing their proposals the Board of Admiralty have consistently had in view these requirements.

Other nations may trust to a more extended shore education for their young naval officers, and keep them at their books longer, but experience has proved over and over again that in the British Navy we must have our officers on blue water during the impressionable years of early boyhood.

Since the memorandum was issued sufficient time has elapsed for opinion in the service itself to become crystallised, and although to a considerable extent the scheme has been loyally accepted by those actively serving, some distinguished admirals in his Majesty's Navy are known to be adverse to the new ideas embodied in it, and have publicly expressed their opinions regarding the reforms.

The lay mind does not precisely understand the hierarchy of a man-of-war, and is frequently altogether ill-informed about the various classes of officers that form the ward-room and gun-room messes of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war.

NO EXPERT NAVAL M. P.

Even in the House of Commons itself, now that Lord Charles Beresford's absence leaves that Chamber without any real expert naval opinion, members of Parliament may be led to believe through much speaking that the scheme may be modified in parts without prejudicing the general excellence of the whole.

One well-known admiral objects entirely to the suggestion about conferring executive rank on the naval engineers, while another would eliminate the marines out of the service altogether.

The very essence of the Admiralty scheme is, while retaining the special excellences of all, to weld the executive, engineer, and marine branches of the great sea service of the Crown into one harmonious whole by community of entry, training, idea, and sentiment.

Far from doing away with any of the components of sea strength, the memorandum foreshadows a still *closer connection in the near future*, when all will become interchangeable, and when all will have the same executive rank and the same chances of a great career.

The Admiralty proposals cannot be altered in these essentials without emasculating them altogether.

Before even the smallest detail is altered let it be remembered under what circumstances and by whom the whole scheme has been evolved.

Lord Rosebery, in his speech at the Plymouth Guildhall, specially exempted the Colonial Office and the Admiralty—significant combination—from his criticisms, and attributed the success of Lord Selborne's administration to the fact that he had taken the advice of Admiral Sir John Fisher. He probably guessed pretty shrewdly. It is only a man of strong character who can afford to take advice. A weak man is generally obstinate and self-opinionated.

A GREAT ADMIRAL.

Lord Rosebery gave every credit to the First Lord of the Admiralty for availing himself of the genius and unique abilities of Sir John Fisher. Napoleon said that a great leader shows his capacity in selecting his staff, and in bringing the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron to the Admiralty Council, Lord Selborne, who graduated in the art of administration in the Colonial Office under Mr. Chamberlain, proved that the lessons of high efficiency and happy selection had been continued when he himself became head of a great Department.

Sir John Fisher is an admiral of unrivalled experience and proved capacity. Whatever he has done he has done well. When captain of the Excellent he gave the first great fillip to gunnery in the service. His tenure of the office of Controller of the Navy was synonymous with the rapidest building of ships and readiest provision of armaments that has ever been known, and his magnetic energy and activity communicated itself to the Royal dockyards and the shipbuilding centres.

Under his command the great Mediterranean fleet was brought up to the highest pitch of efficiency and instant readiness for any emergency.

In short, when the First Lord accepted Sir John Fisher's plan for the reorganisation of the personnel of the Fleet, Lord Selborne had the good fortune to have the most far-seeing and fertile brain in the Navy at his command.

The Army is tending to become in these days the sport and plaything of House of Commons doctrinaires of all shades of opinion, but in the name of all that is efficient let the country, if it value its peace of mind, leave the Navy in the hands of a great and proved administrator like Lord Selborne and of his sound and practical advisers.

There is still room for further reforms, which will come in time, but at the Admiralty, at all events, as is very meet, right, and appropriate, the stirring and inspiring advice of our sailor Prince of Wales to "wake up" has already been magnificently acted upon.

FURTHER information is to hand as to the platform value of "C.-B." It was pointed out the other day that, whereas "Rosebery" were active at a guinea (we think it was) at Leeds, "C.-B." were dull at five shillings. The Glasgow market reveals an even greater flatness, for shares—we mean seats—quoted at five shillings par value met with so serious a slump that, after a few had been sold at declining prices of two-and-six and one shilling, business could only be done at the unremunerative price of six pence. From, "Dizzy" to "Tizzy" is a long drop.

M. LEGOUVE, the grand old man of literary France, has died at ninety-six with a young heart and an easy conscience. Like James Rice, he will best be remembered as a collaborator, and his share in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" is a lasting headstone that any tragedian, modern or ancient, might be proud of. But Legouve was more than a writer of plays; he stood for older and saner ideals than are represented across the footlights. He lived a sane and healthy life, and he fenced to the last with the vigour of a master hand. And in the long catalogue of his various achievements, comedies, tracts on education, essays and "conferences" on the best side of sociology, he never wrote a word to wound. That clever baggage, Sophie Arnould, on learning once that a certain man had died of poison, remarked, "Dear me, he must have sucked his own pen!" Antithetically, we might say that Legouve's pen kept him alive, in more senses than one.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

RAILWAY WORKERS IDLE.

A PARALYSIS OF TRADE.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Owing to the Government's anti-strike legislation a General Railway Strike has been proclaimed in Holland, including water transport at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Mail steamers at Amsterdam are unable to unload.

The strike threatens to paralyse the trade of the country.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The police charged the crowds in Amsterdam yesterday evening with drawn swords. Many of the rioters were wounded, and one man had his hand severed.

The Reserves have been called out.

KING EDWARD AT LISBON.

A STATE BANQUET.

CORDIAL ROYAL SPEECHES.

THE KING TO VISIT PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

At a Banquet at Lisbon given yesterday evening, King Carlos toasting King Edward addressed him as "my very dear ally." He dwelt warmly on the ancient alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, and said that the Portuguese people recognise how great and loyal a friend King Edward had always been to them.

King Edward replied with similar cordiality, and trusted that the alliance of centuries would endure for all time.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

It is officially announced that the King will arrive in Paris on the 2nd May, and will stay there two on three days.

A PORTUGUESE BULL FIGHT.

Yesterday evening King Edward and King Carlos were present at a Portuguese Torrada which is devoid of the barbarous features of the Spanish bull fight, consisting simply of an exhibition of agility, horsemanship, and daring, such as somersaulting between the charging bulls horns, the points of which are encased with gilt balls. Moreover the bulls were unhurt beyond slight punctures in the neck.

King Edward again received an ovation.

NEW MILITARY SECRETARY TO LORD ROBERTS.

Major-General Lane has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Roberts.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN.

TWICE COVERED.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The County Council Loan mentioned on the 1st inst., namely, five millions at three per cent issued at £95-10, has been twice covered.

UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

STRENGTHENING THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

It is declared at Washington that the United States are increasing their Asiatic Squadron considering it a good precautionary measure to be strongly represented in the Far East.

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

HARDSHIPS OF THE ADVANCE.

STAMINA OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Reuter's Correspondent at Galadi telegraphs that the march through the waterless desert emphasised the magnificent vitality of the Indian troops and the indomitable perseverance of the Officers.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

BIG IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

DEEPENING OF THE THAMES.

Mr. Gerald Balfour introduced in the House of Commons a Bill establishing a Port and Dock Authority for London. Two and-a-half millions will be expended on deepening the Thames. The new Board will consist of forty members.

EDUCATION IN CEYLON.

Mr. Schwann, speaking in the House of Commons, asked whether Mr. Chamberlain would consider the advisability of vernacular education in Ceylon.

Mr. Chamberlain said in reply that the question of providing further educational facilities from local rates was under the consideration of a commission now sitting in Ceylon.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ALBANIANS.

Reuter sends the following correction :—In yesterday morning's message please read :—

Sixteen additional Battalions of Turkish Troops are being sent to Albania with the object of keeping the Albanians under control.

Some day, no doubt, we shall have a special part of the paper for air-ship news. At present we notice here the fact that Dr. Barton writes to the "Daily News" as follows :—I notice in your paper this morning that it is stated that in the event of the trials of the air-ship now being built for the War Office being successful, they would have a larger one built, with 600 to 800 horse-power. This evidently was a mistake of the reporter. A syndicate is being formed to develope my invention on a commercial scale, and it is this syndicate, and not the War Office, who intend building the larger air-ship.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

LORD NORTHCOTE AT ADEN.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

THE QUESTION OF TRADE FACILITIES.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Lord and Lady Northcote have arrived at Aden where they are the guests of the Resident.

ADEN, APRIL 6

The R. I. M. S. Clive arrived this morning, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote met with a most cordial reception, practically the whole population turning out to welcome them.

An address from the people of Aden was presented, and in reply his Excellency thanked those present for the heartiness of their welcome. He went on to allude to local questions, and dwelt upon the importance of providing ample facilities for trade and of increasing the commerce of the port by improving communications. He spoke of the possibility of a light railway being constructed to tap the Hinterland.

Their Excellencies and staff drove then to the Residency, where they will stay during their visit.

DISASTER TO DAK RUNNERS.

BURIED IN AN AVALANCHE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The post which left Gilgit for Kashmir on the 4th ult. was lost in the avalanche on the Burzil Pass with three dak runners.

Eight inches of snow are reported to have fallen at Kabul in the latter part of last month.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

TERMINUS AT KOWEIT.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A special cablegram to the "Indian" Daily News' dated London, the 5th instant, states :—

General Von Der Goltze, in a lecture at Berlin, declared that the difficulties England had put in the way of Koweit becoming the southern terminus of the Bagdad Railway had been removed after diplomatic negotiations.

The statement is much discussed. Assuming it to be true it is regarded in some quarters as an indication that England allows both Russia and Germany a footing in the Persian Gulf.

General Von Der Goltze stands in high favour with the Kaiser.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A serious fire broke out on Sunday at Serampore cotton mills, agents for which are Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. Some huts first caught fire, and a high wind blowing at the time ignited two large stacks of cotton bales in the mill premises. Then an iron godown close to the stacks took fire and soon after the mechanics shop, both of which were gutted. The damage is estimated at about three lakhs.

TRIAL OF NOTORIOUS DACOITS.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

POONA, APRIL 7.

The trial of the notorious dacoit Dajee Vithu Sinde and his associate Mukta Tapa, who were charged with murder and attempting to commit murder, concluded to-day before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, and different juries. On the charge of attempting to murder both were found guilty, and sentenced to three and nine years' rigorous imprisonment. On the charge of murder both were found not guilty and acquitted.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MADRAS, APRIL 7

At the Madras Legislative Council meeting yesterday the Madras Impartible Estates Continuance Bill was passed. It is a temporary enactment to be followed by a permanent measure before another year goes by.

Regarding the Marina loop railway which created so much stir in Madras lately Government said they would be glad to reconsider the matter from a point of view more in consonance with their own personal predilections.

The discussion on the Financial Statement was remarkable for the general cheerfulness of tone fairness, and wide range of the non-official members' criticisms.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

IMPORTANT SCHEME SANCTIONED.

BANGALORE, APRIL 7.

The Dewan of Mysore has obtained the sanction of the Maharajah to the inauguration of an important scheme of commercial and industrial education for this province. Weaving schools are to be opened at important weaving centres, and at other centres schools for silk rearing, iron work carpentry, etc., are to be opened. Liberal scholarships are provided to enable students to be trained higher still in these arts at Bombay.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE MALDIVES

DESPATCH OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

COLOMBO, APRIL 7.

A man-of-war leaves almost immediately for the Maldives in connection with the revolution there.

THE CEYLON COMMAND.

Colonel Sir William Kelly's command of the local troops is only a temporary arrangement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Major Thomson has assumed the appointment of officiating Judge-Advocate-General

Second-Lieutenant Burr, 1st Liecesters, is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Ewart succeeds Captain Bailey as Adjutant of the 1st South Lancashires.

The experiment of doing without the bowarchi in British regiments, where it has been tried, has been so successful that it has now been decided to extend the system. A school of cookery is to be established at Poona, and sergeant cooks are to be appointed to British corps stationed at certain hill stations. Warren's cooking ranges are also to be introduced.

The following allowances have been sanctioned for volunteer officers and men who went to Delhi in connection with the Coronation celebrations :—To Volunteer Officers—Regimental pay and Indian allowances of rank; to mounted infantry officers and men—Pay at British cavalry rates; to Port Defence Volunteers—Pay at artillery rates. Horse allowance is sanctioned to officers on the same conditions and at the same rates as laid down for officers of the regular army. Messing allowance and additional pay also are sanctioned to non-commissioned officers and men.

THE RECONSTITUTION OF MADRAS REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 7.

The reconstitution of the 3rd Madras Lancers has under Lieutenant-Colonel Georges been attended with unvaried success. The recruits from Northern India arrived in several batches, and about 250 Australian remounts having been received work has proceeded with much expedition during the past six months which augurs well for the reconstitution of the 2nd Madras Lancers as just ordered. It is confidently anticipated that the regiment will be able to parade shortly thoroughly drilled and disciplined. The last squadron, consisting of Madras and Deccani Mahomedans, is rapidly filling up, and a complete squadron has been obtained of the Aman sect, from the Tollygunj district, the recruits being brought down by the younger brother of one of the Chiefs of that district. No non-commissioned officers could, at first, be procured for this squadron, but they are now being found. A similar difficulty was experienced in regard to the Jat squadron recruited from Hoshiarpur, a class of men who have taken service for the first time. These are, therefore, being worked with Madrassi N. C. O's who will be replaced in time. As a body these tribal representatives from north country districts are quiet and well behaved and get on admirably with the natives of Southern India. One squadron of Rahtoo Rajpoots has been received from the Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

A LAKH OF RUPEES RAISED.

For many years the nursing arrangements in the Bombay native hospitals have been so seriously deficient as to constitute a grave blot upon the administration of gratuitous medical relief in Bombay. The root of the mischief has been the old one in this Presidency—the lack of funds. The necessary money was not forthcoming, and as a consequence the hospital authorities have had to muddle along, the doctors carrying on their work as best they could without the assistance of that adequate and trained nursing staff which is more necessary in this country than in Europe. From time to time attempts have been made to improve this state of affairs. During her residence in Western India, Lady Reay raised a handsome fund the interest upon which went towards the better nursing of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Bai Motlibai, and the Petit Hospitals. In November of last year the Government largely increased their grant to the J. J. Hospital, but when every source of income was taken into account and the funds were almost parsimoniously expended, the nursing staff was grossly inadequate. In the J. J. Hospital twelve of the twenty four wards were totally unnursed, and the Eye Hospital was altogether without nurses. When these circumstances came to the knowledge of Mrs. W. H. Crowe a few months ago, she set herself energetically to work to effect a permanent improvement. Mr. Crowe joined actively in the work, and by means of a systematic canvas of the native community, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have raised over a lakh of rupees, which will be invested and form a solid and most valuable endowment to the Fund. With the interest from this Fund, and the guarantee of an equal amount which has been made by Government, the needs of the J. J. Hospital will be very largely met. If an additional two thousand rupees a year can be met from private sources, the nursing of the hospital will be put upon a satisfactory basis and then, as the result of Mr. and Mrs. Crowe's benevolent activity, a grave reproach upon the hospital administration of Bombay will be removed.

At the request of Government Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital, has taken steps to form a Committee in whom the management of the Nursing Fund shall be vested. A meeting of the gentlemen provisionally selected was held at the High Court on Monday evening, when there were present the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, I.M.S., Major Quicke, I.M.S., and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. Stanley Reed.

On the motion of Mr. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr. Crowe was unanimously elected chairman.

Lieutenant Colonel Dimmock having explained the objects for which Government desired him to form a Committee, it was unanimously agreed that the names of the following gentlemen be recommended to Government, with a view to their formal constitution into a Committee to administer the Nursing Fund :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. N.M. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Rustom P. Taleyarkhan, Lieutenant-Colo. Del Dimmock, I.M.S. (Principal Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital), Major Childe, I.M.S.,(Senior Physician, J. J. Hospital), and Major Quicke, I. M. S. (Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital).

The Chairman announced that a brief statement of the financial position of the Fund had been drawn up by the Honorary Secretary. This showed that the present income of the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund is derived from several sources. Government make a monthly grant of Rs. 500 towards the J. J. Hospital and of Rs. 416 10 8 to the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals. A monthly income of about Rs. 400 is drawn from the interest of a fund raised several years ago by Lady Reay, for the better nursing of the hospital, and a monthly subscription of Rs. 40 is given by a gentleman, who prefers to remain anonymous, towards the Parsee Ward. These are the only fixed and stable receipts. There are besides sources of revenue which fluctuates greatly. A certain sum is received from the Pupil Nurses in payment of their board. This may be put down at about Rs. 250 a month. Then there are the fees earned by the Private Nurses. These vary markedly, and depend both on the demand for nurses and the state of what is called the Reserved Staff. For instances owing to the illness of several nurses our receipts under this head have dwindled alarmingly, during the past few months. These receipts may be put down roughly at from Rs 250 to Rs. 300. Government allow a rebate on the cost of lighting—another Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Taking every item into account the average income for the past five months—the period during which the Fund has been on its present basis—was Rs. 2,050 a month. The average expenditure during this period was Rs. 2,308. This money provides for the nursing of twelve only out of the 24 wards in the J.J. Hospital. The other 12 are left entirely to ward boys and ayahs. The Eye Hospital is altogether unnursed; the Bai Motlibai Hospital is, on the whole, fairly well provided for. On a rough estimate 20 nurses will be required. In addition to the present staff to meet present needs, and on a basis of Rs. 48 per head, this is equivalent to a further monthly charge of Rs. 960.

Mr. Crowe added that the fund raised by Mrs. Crowe and himself now amounted to a lakh of rupees, and would ultimately produce about Rs. 400 a month. Government would give another Rs 400, so to meet their minimum requirements a further Rs. 2,000 would have to be raised from private sources.

The Chairman added that draft rules had been prepared. These would be circulated and submitted to the next meeting.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said that before they separated there was one duty to perform—to propose a most hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Crowe for presiding, and he would take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of the native community, their deep sense of obligation to Mr. and Mrs. Crowe for their great and self-denying efforts to place the nursing of the J. J. Hospital upon a proper basis. The lack of proper nursing facilities at the principal hospital for natives in the city had long been a reproach to Bombay. It was not, however, until these defects come to the knowledge of Mrs. Crowe that any practical steps were taken to remedy them. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe had been unremitting in their efforts to raise the necessary funds, and it must be an early task of the Committee's to devise means of associating their names permanently with the fund.

Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram seconded the proposal, remarking that Mr. and Mrs. Crowe had taken a great deal of trouble to raise the fund, and deserved their warmest thanks. The proposal having been unanimously adopted.

Mr. Crowe said that the credit was due not to him, but entirely to Mrs. Crowe, because it was she who initiated the movement, and but for her stimulus he did not think anything at all would have been done.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE AND THE PROFESSORS OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of his speech in the Viceregal Council Professor Gokhale indulged in pretty strong utterances about the educational competency of those gentlemen who occupy the Professorial chairs in Government Colleges. It is not known why the staffs of the Government Colleges should be singled out for Mr. Gokhale's anathemas; but it certainly appears that they have a heavy indictment to answer if they are "third and fourth rate Englishmen," "clothing themselves with a race pride which naturally irritates the young men under them." Moreover, Mr. Gokhale thinks that "it is difficult to describe in adequate terms the mischief that their appointment is doing to the best interests both of this country and of the English rule." That nothing may be wanting to fill up the measure of their shortcomings, it is owing to them that we find "young students leave the college with a feeling of bitterness against Englishmen"—a feeling which is enduring enough to be carried with them into "later life."

It is evident, however, that the public in general do not share with Mr. Gokhale his indignation and mistrust. It is proposed here to speak of the Western Presidency only to which his remarks were generally meant to apply, and from which alone his personal experience has been derived. If "young students leave the Government Colleges with a feeling of bitterness" how comes it about that their place is annually being taken by an ever-increasing number of successors? Unless the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College kept up the traditions of liberal learning, it is difficult to account for the attractions which they possess for parents among the better classes, who are generally anxious to see their sons studying there. Even Mr. Gokhale will hardly care to deny that an undue proportion of those men who stand at the head of the list in the Matriculation Examination betake themselves to the Government institutions. If he is right all this argues a great infatuation; since, in spite of all example, people seem resolved to study under the "third and fourth rate Englishmen" aforesaid, without being deterred by the consideration of having to pay fees much higher than the ordinary. In the light of Mr. Gokhale's utterances facts such as the following must needs seem strange. "The Deccan College was fully attended as usual, and Mr. Selby had to send away over eighty men who sought admittance in January." (Report of the Director of Public Instruction 1900-1901). Such things happen in a city where there are two other Colleges, one of which enjoys the privilege of having the honourable gentleman himself on its Professorial staff.

As an examiner Mr. Gokhale's attention must have been drawn to the fact that it is exactly these Government Colleges that have the best of it in the University Examinations. To take only a few instances. We read in the Director's Report for 1898-99 : "The success of the Elphinstone College is conspicuous. Not only have four first classes been obtained in the B. A. Examination, but the total number of classmen considerably exceeds the total number of passmen"; and, again, in 1894-5 we find that "the Elphinstone College reports results of the recent University Examinations remarkably creditable. The results of the University Examinations of the Deccan College are also good."

Moreover, one cannot help thinking that Mr Gokhale has chosen a particularly unfelicitous moment for criticising the qualifications of our Professoriate staffs. For the last ten years, at any rate, not an Englishman has joined the college staff who has not had a brilliant academical career. Of the eight Professors who have come out since 1890, Mr. Bain was a fellow of All Souls' College; Mr Wilkinson was 2nd Wrangler; Messrs. Sharp, J. G. Covernton, and Fraser were first in Mods and first in Greats; Mr. Muller was a Wrangler, and, again, took a second class in history, while Mr. A. L. Covernton was 2nd in Mods and 2nd in Greats. A better selection from the academical point of view could not easily be made. Moreover, we have an excellent vista of hopes before us. One can well believe that as education advances and multiplies itself in England we shall be able to get even better men for our work in a future not very remote.

Another promising sign about the Government Colleges is the literary activity of most of their Professors. Principals Selby and Macmilian have both written worthily on Philosophical subjects, while the latter gentleman has also been working in the fields of dramatic criticism and fiction. Mr. Bain has distinguished himself in Political Economy, and Mr. Fraser and Mr. Covernton are known as editors of Educational Journals. Morever it should be borne in mind that most of these men are either young or of middle age, and we have not as yet in any way seen the ultimate reach of their talents and labours. The same fact—the youth of most of our Professors—accounts in a way for some portion of the dissatisfaction expressed by such critics as Mr. Gokhale. It may be said that since the year 1890 an entirely new generation of Professors has been entering the Colleges. Principals Selby and Macmillan are the last of the old race of veteran teachers. A great interval of age and experience separates them from their new colleagues, and this state of things produces necessarily an appearence of disparity of powers prejudicial to the younger men. But this only a historical accident and must necessarily be set aright in a few years at the most.

It is a great error of judgment to think that the ways of the present set of Professors are either deliberately or unconsciously irritating to the students. It is true that in spite of all the efforts of our Professors to cultivate the acquaintance of individual students the growth of our classes has made it impossible for the Professors to know every one of their units. What Harkness or Grant could do in the way of personal supervision of his classes of a dozen students is now a sheer impossibility owing to alteration of circumstances. Nevertheless the Professors take great pains with their students "in the mass," and do not forget either their tutorial or social functions. Thus Professor Muller was long the mainstay of the College Debating Society; the interest which Mr. Selby takes in all that can instruct or interest his students is well known. Professor Fraser affords a stimulus to the literary longings of the students by inviting them to be his collaborateurs in conducting his journal. Professor Sharp, again, has put at the disposal of his college the photographic sketches, which he made during a journey to Egypt and the classical countries. Last but not least the "At Homes" to which Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan invite the men of the college are an excellent means of tightening the social bonds which unite the teacher and his pupils. Besides, all the Professors take great interest in the Gymkhana affairs, and are thus coming into contact with students at a time and in a way which precludes their "clothing themselves with a race pride which naturally irritates the young men." Whenever, there is a suitable opportunity the Professors do not show themselves slow in expressing their good opinion which they have of their students. Thus, "Mr. Oxenham reports that the students left nothing to be desired as regards regularity in attendance, attention to their studies, and propriety of behaviour." Such words are anything but manifestations of a mutual irritation. We are sure also that Mr. Gokhale will make proper allowance for the play of opposite national temperaments on both sides.

Professor Gokhale proposes to pay higher salaries to the future Professors. But before any money could be laid out that way a more urgent need should be considered, as having a right of pre-audience. It has been a standing complaint from the days of Hughlings and Wordsworth that "while the numbers attending the College have been increased and the range of studies has extended, the teaching power of the College has relatively and even positively declined." Dr. Wordsworth goes on to say that "the multiplication of his work with other classes also throws increasing work on Mr. Macmillan and myself, and reduces the amount of time and attention which we can give to our own subjects. I am unable to add to this work. If no addition could be made to the Professoriate staff of the College, it seems on all grounds desirable that the work of preparing youths for this College should be carried on in High Schools or Provincial Colleges." Yet, since the day of Wordsworth, the number of European professors on the staff of the Elphinstone College is reduced to but a half of what it was while the number of the students has increased greatly. Therefore, though one cannot but agree with Mr. Gokhale that "the question of expenditure lies at the root of the whole educational problem," it seems that the time is not yet come "to pay higher salaries" to the men as he desires, since the money is wanted for a more immediatly pressing necessity.

It would be difficult to say what inducement is necessary to tempt into the Indian Educational Service "men of some years of standing, who have done good work in their subjects." Such men are naturally reluctant to leave England, and with it all their chances of doing original work, and gathering literary and scientific laurels. Hence we find Howard writing to Sir Alexander Grant (then only a private tutor) : "Would any terms induce you to accept the Principalship of Elphinstone College? The salary is now Rs. 1,000 a month." The value of the rupee was very different in those days than now; and yet Grant did not prolong his stay in India any more than seemed necessary to him. If money is made the great inducement the probable result will be that as soon as the incumbent collects a sufficient supply of that article he will return home on the first opportunity. Thus Dr. Walmsley could not be persuaded to stay long as the Principal of Sind College; Professors Ayrton and Perry would not stay on in Japan on salaries of from £1,500 to £1,800. In the course of certain negotiations, opened in connection with a great educational project in Bombay, it was found that Rs 2,000 a month was not thought any adequate remuneration of their labours by experienced English teachers; while one was found to refuse the Principalship of the proposed institution with £1,800 as yearly emoluments and the prospect of earning a pension of £600 in ten years. It is hardly worthwhile to spend such large amount on institutions which though we choose to call them Colleges are no way better than the Lycees and the Gymnasia which serve on the continent merely to prepare man for University work. We may be sure that no education that India can supply will quench the thurst for deep knowledge, or satisfy the higher ambition of the aspiring scholar. The crowning work of a liberal education must be done in Europe, where numerous universities and technical institutes lay a wealth of opportunities at the disposal of the student.

It may, however, be remarked that the present method of selecting professors might be changed to advantage. We might benefit in this respect by the example of Australia. That colony keeps up in England a permanent and paid Board which is always on the look out for the appearance of promising graduates in England. Many of these are found working as teachers in schools; they bring themselves to the Board's notice, quite unconsciously, by composing books or articles for magazines This, it is submitted, is a surer way to find out merit than any efforts on the part of the Secretary of State to get the proper sort of teacher, at a moment's notice, can be.

Finally, it is in vain to try and prove that any insitutions (whether Government Colleges or others) are perfect. Again, where an assailant undertakes to attack a whole system he must be very unskilful indeed not to score some points. Nevertheless, these Colleges and their staffs have up to now deserved well of India and in the words of the Educational Commission of 1882 "will long continue to be the institutions on which the Higher Education of the country mainly depends."—Yours, &c.,

J. C. COYAJEE.

THE ANCIENT FIRE-TEMPLE OF UDWADA.

CLAIM OF NINE PRIESTLY FAMILIES.

THE HON. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston were engaged in further hearing the appeal filed by Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Bart. Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia, and Beramji P. Bharda against the decision of the first-class subordinate judge of Surat who passed a decree in the suit brought by Dastur Khurshedjee Muncherji and other priests of Udwada for a declaration that certain doors of the Udwada fire-temple had been wrongfully locked during certain hours by the appellants, who are the trustees of Bai Motlibai, who provided the Atash-behram land and building in 1894 for the use of the members of the Parsee community. The hearing of the appeal had occupied their Lordships ten days in all, and was concluded on Friday. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, and Messrs. R. B. Paymaster and Bejonji Manekji, pleaders, represented the appellants; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, with the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, and Messrs. Cayaji and Jahveri, pleaders, appeared for the respondents.

The suit had proceeded for over three years in the original court at Surat, and had excited a good deal of interest in the members of the Parsee community throughout the presidency.

The Chief Justice, after hearing Mr. Inverarity's reply on the arguments advanced by the Hon. Mr. Scott on behalf of the respondents, remarked that, assuming that the court decided in favour of the latter, it was desirable that the Parsee community of Udwada should be apprised as to the risk they ran with regard to the land bought by Motlibai for the purposes of the fire-temple and the sum of Rs. 61,000 she had given in trust for the due maintenance of the Atash-behram buildings, and the performance and observance of the rites and ceremonies mentioned in her deed. His lordship wanted the Advocate General to satisfy the court that the community he represented had fully considered the risk, and for that purpose the court thought it was necessary that a meeting should be held of the Parsee inhabitants of Udwada, and their wishes should be ascertained on this point. His lordship also said that the meeting should be asked to express its opinion as to the claim of Bai Motlibai's trustees for secular control of the Atash-behram, leaving the religious control to the Anjuman or the priest officiating at the fire-temple. His lordship wished to impress upon the parties that when he made the above order for taking the sense of the residents of Udwada, he did not wish to prejudice the case any way or give his opinion on the merits one way or the other. Before the court decided the appeal, it was necessary to gauge the feeling of the Anjuman on the above points. The court thereupon appointed Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar High Court, as Commissioner for holding the meeting at Udwada on the first Monday after the commencement of the summer vacation.

Mr. Inverarity, for the appellants, wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not consent to the holding of the meeting.

The Chief Justice expressed his assent.

Judgment in the case was thereupon reserved until the return of the Chief Justice from leave in July next.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RECEPTION IN THE CITY.

THE NEW CONCEPTION OF EMPIRE.

London, March 21.—In responding to the toast of his health at the luncheon at the Mansion House, yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain said that the new conception of empire, namely, voluntary organisation based on community of interest and sacrifices, must be infused into the colonies. The gospel must be preached in colonial pulpits, and worse employment might be found for Secretaries of State than tramping the globe preaching the doctrine of the Empire's imperial mission.

Mr. Balfour said that the tour was Mr. Chamberlain's own conception, and he justly deserved the blessing pronounced upon the peacemaker.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhowaugger.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	91 5-16
2 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	23 11-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TEXTILES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

SISAL HEMP IN YUCATAN.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A useful "Report on the Textile and Soft Goods Trades of South Africa," by Mr. S. W. Whitham, special commissioner for the National Industrial Association, has just been published in book form by Messrs. P. S. King and Son, of Westminster. Mr. Whitham visited Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, East London, King William's Town, and Port Elizabeth, and had little reason to complain of his reception by the Chambers of Commerce and individual mercantile houses. With few exceptions, they were in full sympathy with the objects of his mission—namely, the promotion of the British export trade with South Africa and the recapture of that part of the textile trade which has gone to Continental manufacturers. The principal commodities comprised in the scope of his inquiries were Yorkshire goods (wool, woollen, and worsted), carpets and rugs, printed cottons, flannelette, cotton blankets, hosiery and underwear, felt hats and caps, and the various articles for native consumption known generically as "Kaffir truck." The impression left by his narrative and by his summarised conclusions is that, in spite of very alert and persistent competition from the Continent of Europe, British manufacturers are, on the whole, fairly holding their own in the South African colonies. In the better sort of men's and women's clothing Yorkshire, the West of England, and the South of Scotland hold the field; in corduroys and "moleskins" and in domestic cottons Lancashire is unbeaten, and, with three important exceptions, foreign manufacturers have the advantage only in such "lines" as may fairly be accounted for by the distribution of industry or other special reasons. The three important exceptions noted are (a) printed cottons, (b) cotton blankets and rugs and heavy flannelettes generally, and (c) workmen's cotton clothing, such as blue jeans and denims, and cottonades—heavy cotton goods made to resemble ordinary woollen or worsted suitings.

With regard to the printed cottons, Mr. Whitham found that the Germans and Dutch have a complete monopoly of a very large branch of the trade—viz., the prints worn by the Boer women and children. These are heavy and strong cotton fabrics, made to wear and wash well, dyed with "pure indigo" so as to withstand the action of the powerful sun, printed with a neat and pleasing pattern (small styles) in such a way that no amount of washing or exposure will cause it to run or fade, and offered for sale in suitable qualities and widths and at prices to suit everyone. The demand for these prints is said to be enormous and constant, and at present the field is held exclusively by a print known as the H quality "Deutsche Blaudruck" and by the best Dutch prints. This appears to be a matter deserving the careful attention of our calico printers. Equally if not more, important is the trade in cotton blankets, which until seven years ago were imported only from this country and are now according to Mr. Whitham, almost entirely of German and Belgian origin. These blankets are of two kinds, the one made of unbleached cotton with a coloured heading, the other made with coloured yarns woven into a bright and showy pattern. They are raised on both sides, and are said to be more pluffy or woolly and made in more convenient sizes than similar blankets manufactured in England. Almost every Kaffir in South Africa has one of these blankets, and in view of the immense demand for them Mr. Whitham thinks that Lancashire manufacturers would do well to find out why the orders go to the Continent. In the cheaper class of flannelettes, again, Germany appears to have ousted us in South Africa. The German flannelette is said to be preferred because of its weight (or apparent weight), its durability, its "soft-handling" finish, the attractive colours and patterns in which it is woven, dyed, and printed its liberal width (the average circumference of the Boer women exceeding European standards), and its cheapness. In the better qualities English flannelette more than holds its own, but the demand for the cheaper sorts is enormously greater. Workmen's overalls and cheap cotton clothing are largely imported to South Africa from the United States, and America competes also to some extent in cotton sheetings and in sail and tent-cloth of cotton, linen, and flax. But except for the workmen's clothing, in which they have the advantage of an immense home market with similar needs, the Americans have not yet proved very serious competitors in the textile trade of South Africa. Space does not permit us to enumerate the many other subjects respecting which Mr. Whitham's report contains information likely to be of value to textile manufacturers and merchants. The book may be purchased for ten shillings, and to all to whom it is worth anything it will doubtless be worth much more than this.

A telegram from Ottawa announces that the Government is about to appoint a commission to inquire into the question of obtaining increased facilities for the transport of grain, and it is said that Sir William van Horne will be offered the chairmanship and two prominent businessmen will be associated with him. There has been great difficulty in dealing with the ever increasing grain freights from the North West over the single rail track of the Canadian Pacific. The importance of the question to the development of the Dominion it would be impossible to overestimate. The latest news in this connection is that the Grand Trunk Railway Company announce a change in their transcontinental railway plans. They are making an amendment to the application for a charter which is before Parliament, requesting permission to build a line from Gravenhurst, in Ontario, direct to Quebec City, which will be used as the summer port for the line, while St. John, New Brunswick, will be the winter port. This would mean the abandonment of Portland (Maine) as the present winter port, and the amendment, Reuter's Montreal correspondent says, is, doubtless, to be attributed to the strong national feeling against subsidising a railway with a foreign terminus.

It is interesting to notice, too, that a very important rival canal scheme is to come before the Canadian Parliament shortly, namely the Georgian Bay Canal project, which has gained many supporters of late, the present idea being for a 20ft. channel instead of the 14ft. channel proposed in 1898. Interest in this scheme is heightened by the fact that the Legislature of the State of New York is asked to provide for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The Canadian canal system, despite the enormous amount of money spent on it, has not so far been as successful as was once anticipated. Tonnage has actually decreased. The moment seems opportune for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, and the establishment of a Canadian route that need fear no rival. According to the "Railway Age," the promoters of the Montreal, Ottawa, and Georgian Bay Canal enterprise have sent a communication to a member of the New York Legislature inquiring as to the feasibility of constructing a 21ft. ship canal from St. John's to Fort Edward, as an outlet for the ship canal which the canal company proposes to build from Georgian Bay to Montreal. The company figures that in order to avoid the tide difficulties of the St. Lawrence River it must reach the seaboard by extending its canal to St. John's and asks if it can induce the State of New York to build and lease to it a 21ft. canal from St. John's to Fort Edward, utilising Richelieu River, Lake Champlain, and the Champlain Canal.

Mr. E. H. Thompson, of Progreso (Yucatan), the American Consul, has devoted a long report on the Yucatan fibre variously known as sisal grass, sisal hemp, henequen, or simply "sisal." This fibre makes admirable cordage, and the output is being steadily increased. In the 1901-2 season, 564,000 bales weighing 90,000 tons were produced. A thin rocky limestone soil is generally supposed to be the best for the growth of the plant. Experience indicates that the fibre grown upon this class of soil has a percentage of tensile strength greater than that produced on the richer lands, though the last is

were flexible and is longer. The cultivation of the plant presents no serious difficulties. The hottest seasons do not affect it, neither do the cold seasons of the kind Yucatan experiences. It is, however, very susceptible to artificial heat, and it is suggested that some planters have taken advantage of this weakness by doctoring young plants required for export. The treatment was to dip the roots in boiling water, or to heat them over a fire. "The effects of this treatment are not perceptible for a time and—adds the Consul—possibly this fact may make clear to some enthusiastic foreign planter why his "scions" purchased with so much care and expense, never grew and prospered. Naturally, the Mexicans do not desire to have the plant that is such a valuable product of their country made common."

The preparations for the new American cotton crop are already beginning to be a factor in the cotton market on both sides of the Atlantic, although it is yet too early for predictions as to the crop itself. As a rule preparation for the new crop begins as soon as the old crop is picked. It is advantageous to have the fields ploughed up and otherwise prepared well in advance of the spring months, so that planting can begin at an early date and the growth get a good start before being exposed to the droughts of summer. The New Orleans "Picayune" points out that the winter of 1902-3 has been uncommonly wet and unpropitious for farm work, hence, as a result, practically nothing had been accomplished in preparation for the new crop of cotton. The abundant moisture may insure planters against the effects of drought during the summer, but even that compensating advantage will lose some of its value if the advent of good weather be too long delayed. In Southern Texas, for instance, where it had been proposed to plant early, so as to have the crop matured before the destructive boll weevil had time to become too vigorous, the bad weather has been a decided detriment, as it promises to entirely defeat the plans of an early crop counted on as the best means of fighting the insect pest. A late cotton crop is always a very uncertain crop, as it is not only exposed to the dangers attending a weak growth during drought early in the summer, but it also has to run the gauntlet of an early frost. The unfavourable weather has been a drawback to preparations for other crops than cotton. In Louisiana sugar and rice have suffered more or less from too much rain although no serious setback has occurred. The rice farmers would like to prepare their land for the coming crop, which all believe will be a large one, as there seems to be a general disposition to increase acreage. The season will probably end with rice stocks well used up if not entirely exhausted, hence it is argued that there will be a good market for quite a large yield. The wet weather has delayed spring planting and the working of the cane-fields, but it is not believed that seed cane has suffered damage. Notwithstanding the threat of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, sugar planters are determined to plant for a large crop, and may be counted on to use every effort to make the most of the situation. Last season turned out much better than anticipated, and this fact has put everybody in hopeful mood for the new season.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton market, now to hand by mail, is dated New York, March 10, and reviews the rapid decline which characterised the first week of the month, and which is attributed to heavy realising. "What is known as the local bull pool," they remark, "had a very anxious time, as the other large long interests are believed to have parted with the major portion of their holdings at about the highest point. When it was discovered that this recently created short interest desired to cover, the local trade were quick to assist in the advance that their buying created, and nearly all the decline has been recovered. Little attention has been paid to the movement or to the falling off in the demand from spinners; everyone is interested in the outcome of the May situation in this market. In this position the long interest is concentrated, and as our stock of good cotton is rapidly being shipped abroad it is necessary that it be replenished in some manner. Either this market must advance to a point when cotton will come here naturally, or else the short interest must buy and ship here to protect their sales. It is this local situation which is at the moment the strongest feature, as the receipts at the interior towns are the largest on record, notwithstanding the severe storms which continue to prevail over the cotton belt. At Bombay the receipts are so heavy as to check the Continental buying of American cotton, though spinners continue to absorb their purchases of the past sixty days. While the market is strong, the undertone is not nearly so confident as on the last advance to these prices. At the same time there is no disposition to look for any severe break until the local situation becomes relieved and the weather clears. These continued rains have rendered the situation in the Mississippi Valley very serious, and it is not unlikely that an overflow will result from the floods in the other rivers."

NATIVES IN STATE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many an illustration of the views expressed by an "Observer" in your to-day's issue on the employment of natives into State service is to be found in all the public offices and especially in our Revenue Department. When someone belonging to an astute caste comes into power he will wield it for the aggrandisement of his own castemen, and will never cease to strive to put down the other classes by any means fair or foul. The whole of the important work in a Collector's office devolves upon his native assistant, as also in the case of a Commissioner's office. If he happens to be a Brahmin the public service is kept well nigh closed for all but Brahmins. Promotions which ought, in the natural course of gradation, to have, of right, fallen upon men of different sects are secured to those of his own class, who may be lower in grade and inferior in qualifications, on the pretext of special recommendations of which the intriguing Shirastedar alone knows. One often sees an ordinary Marathi-knowing clerk at once raised to an important post of a Mahalkari or Magistrate or Treasurer, on the ground of some such mysterious recommendation which is not apparent on the face of things. Such an unjust practice disappoints qualified, experienced, hard working and intelligent men, whose claims are thus overlooked simply because they are not of the caste of the Shirastedar nor do they court his favour by mean flattery. As often one sees an officer holding some high and respectable post degraded for some technical fault of his when the grossest misdoings of others similarly situated are allowed to go unnoticed. Clerks in the lower grades of service, who may not have the privilege to belong to the class of the Shirastedar, are transferred to unhealthy places and are attached to such branches of departments as may take a very long time to give them a chance of promotion, while those who are of the privileged class are taken over into the head office and are appointed to lucrative pieces of work. The European Superiors of the departments who are now-a-days generally overworked find very little time to probe deep into the surrounding circumstances of each and every matter and to make it their business to master all the details. And the wary Shirastedar will time his intrigues to avoid full inquiries into it.

Such a state of things works a great hardship not only upon the subordinate officers and clerks but goes to make a regular persecution of the majority of the public who may have concerns with the working of the departments. It is no better than tyranny pernicious to the last degree. There is a great waste of time, money, and energy. Vesting of power in particular classes only aggravates the misfortunes of those who are deprived of it. The balance is well preserved when the executive power is lodged in several persons, especially if those persons are of different classes and interests. Where they are of the same class and have an interest to manage peculiar to that class it differs but little from tyranny and persecution.

The powers that be incur a heavy responsibility by hesitating to cleanse public offices of this alarming growth. The fault of the native assistant consists first of all and, of course, in a want of breadth of view. Let the public service be rendered more accessible for the lower and backward classes and races who are inoffensive, quiet, well conducted, and most loyal and reliable of natives with high reputation of fidelity and integrity. For they are not vindictive; they are not overbearing nor cruel when in power. They are not rapacious but generous and fair in their dealings. They are incapable of those intricate intrigues which are the very life of the so called cleverest classes.—Yours, &c.,

E. B. N.

Bombay, April 6.

SOCIETY to-day say the "Outlook" revels in hearing itself denounced, and plumes itself with joy when a fashionable preacher discourses on bridge scandals and divorce cases.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. E. F. Allum, the General Manager, the directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read. The report has been published.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—I move this resolution with great pleasure—for our report discloses a very satisfactory and pleasing state of affairs—and one of its most healthy features is that it shews a continuance of that steady advance which has characterised the business of the Company from its commencement. We have exercised no undue pressure in obtaining our business which often only means discounting the future but our organisation has worked smoothly and automatically with the result that we are not only holding our own against strong opposition but have been able to extend our business very considerably. In comparison with the previous year our new assurances increased by over three lakhs of rupees and amounted last year to over twenty lakhs of rupees. The greatest care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives and owing to the strictness of our medical examinations and the care exercised by the management a considerable amount of business has been judiciously declined. Our claims slightly increased both in number and amount, but considering the amount of business on our books the totals are very moderate in both respects. In connection with this matter it is interesting to hear the opinion of Mr. Hardy, our Consulting Actuary, and if you will refer to his Valuation Report you will find he writes as follows:—

"The total sum paid away for claims during the five years has been only Rs. 63,500 and the relation of this sum to the premiums received, even allowing for the natural effect of medical selection during the early years of assurance, is a satisfactory evidence that the lives assured have been carefully selected by the management." The company continues to be very economically managed and we again record a sensible reduction in our expense ratio which ratio is not only far below the average but we believe the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. It has been the constant aim of the directors to work the business as economically as possible without impairing its efficiency and the result of this policy is seen in the fact that in every year of the company's history the directors have been able to report a material reduction in the expense ratio. Another very satisfactory feature is the large increase of the Assurance Fund. It has increased by over 1¼ lakhs and now amounts to Rs. 4,28,000. Many of our policyholders, I am glad to say, have taken out fresh policies and so increased their original assurances, thus showing in a very practical way their increased confidence in the company and the advantages it offers. Let me here say that the management would esteem very highly any help given by the shareholders in introducing new business to the company. We feel that shareholders might take a much greater interest in the procuration of busines than they really do, and the management will be glad to receive from time to time any hints or information which shareholders can give as regards possible assurers or suitable Agents. I do not think there is any thing else in our report which calls for special remark and it only remains for me now to congratulate the company on the great success that has attended its working. The company is formed and worked on sound principles and is doing well. Our progress from the first has been steady and continuous, and I am fully confident that our progress in the future will continue to be very satisfactory.

Mr. G. C. Plinston seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama proposed that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent., free of Income-tax, be declared for the last year on the paid up capital of the company.

Dr. Childe seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. D. Gostling, one of the directors, who retires by rotation, was re-elected for the current year. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were re-appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150.

On the motion of Mr. G. C. Plinston, seconded by Mr. Samaldas, a vote of thanks was accorded to the medical advisers for their great care in the examination of lives during the past year.

Dr. Childe acknowledged the thanks on behalf of the medical advisers of the company.

The meeting unanimously tendered a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors of the company for their great attention to the business of the company during the past year.

The chairman in reply said the successful working of the company during the past year was due to their manager, Mr. Allum, and therefore the thanks should be really given to him and not to the directors.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. E. F. Allum and his assistant, Mr. R. E. Bharucha, the office staff and the agents and representatives of the company for their zeal and service during the past year. Mr. Cama said that it was entirely due to Mr. Allum's ability and businesslike tact that the business of the company had been placed on a sound footing.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

This concluded the business before the annual meeting.

BONUS MEETING.

Immediately after the annual meeting was over, an extraordinary meeting was held to receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation to decide the amount to be set aside for a Reserve Fund and to declare a bonus for the quinquennium ending 28th February, 1902. Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy presided. The valuation report has been published.

The Chairman proposed that the Valuation Report of Mr. G. F. Hardy, their Consulting Actuary, for the quinquennium ending 28th February 1902, showing a profit of Rs. 34,730 be received and adopted. In moving the resolution the Chairman said:—I do not think it necessary to go much into detail as the report is self-explanatory and so very clearly worded. This, as you are aware, is our first Valuation and we looked forward to it with much interest—and we now feel, and justly so. I think, exceedingly gratified at having received so very favourable a report from one so eminent in his profession. The net result of the Valuation is a profit of Rs. 34,780 as shown in the balance sheet annexed to the Report—that it to say, that after providing for our Liability under assurance and Annuity Contracts there is a profit of Rs. 34,780. In accordance with the constitution of the company Mr. Hardy recommends that this profit be divided as follows, viz: Rs. 15,380 be carried to Reserve Fund; Rs. 17,460 be allotted to policyholders; and Rs. 1,940 be allotted to shareholders. The sums of Rs. 17,460 and Rs. 1,940 represent the nine-tenth and one-tenth of the profits to which under the constitution of the company our policyholders and shareholders are respectively entitled to. The sum of Rs 17,460 will permit of a bonus of half per cent. per annum on the sum assured in respect of each policy entitled to participate and in respect of the sum remaining assured at date of Valuation, by contingent reversionary additions to such policies vesting when the premiums accumulated at 4 per cent. compound interest shall equal the sums assured. The sum of Rs 1,940 we propose to distribute to the shareholders by way of a bonus of three-quarter per cent. per annum on the paid up capital during the current quinquennium. Resolutions will be proposed to-day to give effect to these recommendations. I have only now to congratulate the company on the great success that has attended its efforts. As you are aware our rates are lower and our general terms of assurance more liberal than those of any company in India. Owing to the lowerness of our rates, premiums which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only will secure in this company assurances of Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250, the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain bonus of 20 to 25 per cent. Notwithstanding this substantial bonus addition which policyholders may be said to receive from the outset we are still able to declare a further bonus of half per cent. per annum for the quinquennium on the sum assured. Results like these speak for themselves and entitle us to a further claim on public confidence and we therefore trust to have the assistance of both shareholders and policyholders to make known to their friends the very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained in this company. I am confident that our progress will continue unabated and that every succeeding quinquennium will show even still better results.

Mr. G. C. Plinston seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama proposed that out of the profits a sum of Rs. 15,380 be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund; that the sum of Rs. 17,400 be allotted to policyholders entiled to participate by way of contingent reversionary bonus of half per cent per annum on the sum assured; and that the sum of Rs. 1,940 be allotted to the shareholders and paid as a bonus at the rate of three quarter per cent per annum on the paid up capital during the succeeding five years commencing from the 1st March 1902.

Mr. Samaldas seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Company's offices, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding. The hall was thickly packed with shareholders and policyholders.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which has been published, expressed his great satisfaction at finding that never before in the history of the company had a more all-round satisfactory report been placed before them. In the first place it was interesting to observe that the funds had now passed two crores and had practically doubled in the last seven years, but the fact that during 1902, the average rate of interest realized during the year on the total Funds was three rupees, thirteen annas and four pies per cent. which was higher than the previous year or for many years. The new assurances effected in 1902, again showds an advance on the previous year. In further evidened of the discrimination of your directors and manager, he would draw their attention to the figures for the claims which, in spite of an additional years business being on the books were less than in the previous year by over Rs. 70,000. It would also be noticed that there was an increase in the endowments that matured so that the actual claims by death are much less. When it was recollected that plague was not only with them in Bombay but within the last year had spread broadcast over the country, he thought they had reason to congratulate themselves that their mortality experience had not increased during the year. In conclusion, the Chairman said I must also sound a warning note to the Policyholders against the danger of misusing the right of attending and being heard at the Company's meetings—lest although actuated by the best of motives they may give the opportunity to unscrupulous busy-bodies to malign their Company of the success of which they have every reason to be proud. With an increasing income, a steady flow of business, moderate claims and a low rate of expenditure, the Company's position as a great insurance institution is unassailable. It now affords me much pleasure to move the adoption of the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1902.

Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau Makanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, during the course of his remarks, said that he took exception to the remark of the Chairman about interested criticism during the course of his speech. He had done nothing against the interests of the Company since the last fifteen years. The management of the Company had been excellent throughout the whole career of the Company, and he congratulated it on the same. Mr. Patterson-Brown had supplied him with certain information with regard to the state of the Company's finances, and he thanked Mr. Patterson Brown and the Board of Directors for the same. Notwithstanding the flourishing state of the Company, a state was arrived at which necessitated that they should be most careful about the management. The success of the insurance companies depended upon the premia they collected every year. He said the average of the premia collected during the years 1895-99 was Rs. 2,96,000, while the average during the next three years was Rs. 3,23,000. The difference of Rs. 27,774 represented the business done with regard to the new premia. The average of claims paid during the five years referred to was Rs. 11,00,000 a year, while during the last three years it came to Rs. 14,15,000 showing an increase of about 32 per cent. The real test of the success of a company was the ratio of the new premia and the claims to be paid every year. There should be an Act in India as was the case in the United Kingdom, which authorised the Local Government to compel the Insurance companies to file their balance sheet with a view to protect the policyholders.

The Chairman remarked, their accounts were prepared as required by the Board of Accounts.

Mr. Wacha said he was glad to hear it. He said the average expenditure of the insurance companies in England was eight and a half per cent. while that of their own company was over 15 per cent.

The Chairman said their average included the amount of the commission.

In conclusion he said the ratio of the working expenses of the company to new premia was a little higher than it ought to have been. He hoped that steps would be taken in future to reduce the ratio.

Explanations were demanded of the directors by Messrs. Alpaiwala and Billimoria with regard to certain items in the past year's accounts.

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee moved that the meeting be adjourned till three weeks. He said, during the interval the shareholders, the policyholders, and the directors would be enabled to consider the points raised by the previous speakers.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said the meeting could be adjourned only till the following day according to the requirements of the Company's rules.

After a hot discussion and much excitement Dr. Cursetji withdrew his proposition and moved an amendment that the consideration of the report and the accounts be postponed for a month, and the directors be requested to convene one or two meetings and to discuss the items in the report to which attention had been drawn in consultation with Messrs. D. E. Wacha, S. E. Shellim and Vijbhukandas Atmaram.

The amendment being seconded by Dr. D. B. Master the Chairman declared it carried by 80 votes to 40.

Again disorder was the order of the day when Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey demanded a poll.

The chairman said that in counting the poll the proxies would also be counted.

Messrs. Dharamsey and Khatao were named tellers on one side and Messrs. Wacha and Shamrao Vithal were requisted to act as tellers on the other. Confusion and disorder went on all the while. The last two gentlemen declined to undertake the task and so did many others. At last in the midst of all noise and excitement, the Chairman once more rose and declared that no poll was necessary as there was a majority of proxies in his favour. The number in favour of the Chairman was 1,500 as against 400 in favour of Mr. Shamrao Vithal.

In this way the amendment was ruled as lost.

All the while the excitement went on increasing step by step when the proposition for the adoption of the report was again moved by the Chairman and declared to have been passed. Another proposition declaring a dividend of twelve and a half per cent. was also passed.

Here the disorder reached its climax; some members declared the resolutions passed were null and void. All attempts to preserve quiet failed. Mr. Patterson-Brown, the manager, rose to give necessary explanations as to the points raised, but he was not allowed to speak. The meeting was then adjourned till this afternoon.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Eduji Nusservanji Settna presiding. The following is the directors' report:—The directors beg to submit the audited balance sheet, and profit and loss account of the company for the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1902. The directors regret to state that the company has made a loss of Rs. 47,540-11-4 (including Rs. 12,911-1-10 for interest due to the debenture holders from 15th January to 30th June 1902 but not paid) during six months which, with the previous year's balances of loss amounting to Rs. 2,45, 923-10-1 makes a total loss of Rs. 2,93,464-5-5. This loss is owing partly to the very large amount of interest and partly to the prices of yarn not improving in the proportion to the prices of cotton. Your mill properties have been insured against fire risks as under:—building, machinery, engine, gearing, shafting and stock under process, Rs. 8,32,800; cotton and yarn, which has been since reduced as the policies expired Rs. 2,27,000. At the last annual general meeting of the shareholders held on the 16th June, 1902, the directors had informed you in their report that your agents, Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co., have submitted to them that they will not feel themselves justified in making further advances to your company, and have asked the board to convene an extraordinary general meeting to put the company in voluntary liquidation. The working of your mill was closed by the agents on the 30th June last, and all the liquid assets of the company have been taken possession of by them, and they have been realising the goods and have been appropriating the proceeds thereof towards their claim against the company. Your directors have therefore called an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of putting the company in voluntary liquidation and appoint a liquidator. Your directors regret to report that the Company has suffered an irreparable loss by the sad death of Mr. Gordhundas Soonderdas who was the head of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co., secretaries and agents of the company, which took place on 10th October, 1902. He held the office of director up to his death, and he had exhibited the greatest zeal for the well being of the mill. By his deeply lamented death, the directors have lost his valuable assistance and advice in all matters connected with the management of the company's affairs.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Bhagwandas Valji, the directors' report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June, 1902, were adopted. Thanks were tendered to the chairman and the directors for their able management of the company's affairs.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was then held, which resolved that the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and that Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Sett be appointed liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BASSEIN.

ON Saturday a prize distribution took place at the Vernacular School No. 1, established in the year 1825, one of the oldest schools in the Thana District. Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., 1st Assistant Collector, Prant Bassein, presided. As he entered the hall songs of welcome in English were sung by the pupils of the A. V. School and in the Vernacular by the children of the Vernacular schools.

The reports detailing the conditions of the Municipal schools were read.

The students of the M. A. V. School repeated a dialogue (a piece selected from "Hamlet") in a manner which reflected credit on the ability of the teachers. A "National Anthem" composed for the occasion was also sung by the students in the A.V. School. The songs in English were written by Mr. S. K. Phadnis, an able and promising teacher in the M. A. V. School.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, said that he was much pleased with the singing of the songs in English and Vernacular and with the dialogue. He advised the students to do well what they have to do. He remarked that the arranging and carrying out of the programme was very creditable to the teachers, and said that to teach the boys was not their only duty but they should set a bright example of character before their pupils.

The prizes were then distributed and afterwards the distribution of pan, supari, attar, took place, and rose water was sprinkled. The President was garlanded by the Assistant Surgeon Mr. Mistri who was present on the occasion.

The singing of the National Anthem and a vote of thanks to the President proposed by Mr. Mistri terminated the proceedings.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

THE following are the statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian Mills in December 1902 compared with the corresponding period of 1900, and 1901:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of December.		
	1900	1901	1902
British India			
Bombay	21,053,491	31,420,907	34,109,209
Madras	2,91,040	2,543,093	2,681,219
Bengal	1,553,163	4,092,411	3,169,5.6
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	3,043,402	3,085,530	1,759,916
Punjab	617,821	869,881	866,915
Central Provinces ...	1,573,532	2,033,160	2,003,390
Total ...	33,133,152	47,035,987	45,370,655
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan....	940,518	1,058,716	1,732,371
Grand Total ...	34,073,670	48,094,703	47,103,5.6

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of December.		
		1900	1901	1902
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	9,427,123	10,497,577	10,537,389
	yds.	34,331,224	35,214,199	34,818,188
Madras	pds.	495,563	387,625	495,040
	yds.	437,162	559,748	516,745
Bengal	pds.	6,965	58,768	19,797
	yds.	...	242,982	47,557
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	374,722	381,332	283,574
	yds.	1,307,517	1,374,611	810,399
Punjab	pds.	35,409	22,29.	9,396
	yds.	122,253	59,177	12,988
Central Provinces ...	pds	480,580	467 491	547,123
	yds.	1,405,353	1,467,155	1,319,055
Total ...	pds.	10,820,422	11,815,090	11,892,250
	yds.	37,603,639	38,917,863	37,584,932
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar Hyderabad and Wadhwan	pds.	302,580	333,346	623,455
	yds.	1,163,215	1,460,233	2,089,261
Grand Total	pds.	11,123,002	12,198,438	12,515,705
	yds.	38,766,854	40,378,096	39,674,193

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province throughout India is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Central Provinces	30534	11407	41941
Total British Provinces....	30534	11407	41941

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Central Provinces.....	37210	14952	52162	+10221
Total British Provinces.	37210	14952	52162	+10221

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th April.

1. The Proficiency Examination will take place at the Town Hall to-day (Wednesday) the 8th instant at 4-45 p.m. Dress—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,

Adjutant, B. V. A.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

CONFIDENT HOPE FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

"SEEN MUCH AND LEARNT MUCH."

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN LONDON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, after an absence from England of nearly four months, reached Southampton on Saturday, March 14, on board the R. M. S. Norman. The day broke rather dull, but when the liner reached Ocean Quay the sun shone brilliantly, and the reception of the returning Colonial statesman and his wife was extremely cordial. The shipping in the harbour was all dressed in bunting, and on the Ocean Quay the whole stretch of front was garbed in the most dazzling colours. Over the entrance to the reception shed was an erection of flags, the ensigns of England and the United States blending, and a large banner with the motto "Southampton welcomes Britain's Empire-statesman."

TRIBUTE TO MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

Previous to landing, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were welcomed on board by the members of their family and by a deputation from West Birmingham, who conveyed the greetings of his constituents to the Colonial Secretary. The deputation presented an address conveying their congratulations upon the success which has so far attended Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to promote conciliation in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the address, said:—"It is certainly a very great although unexpected pleasure that you should be the first to welcome me on behalf of my constituents in Birmingham on my return after a certainly unprecedented visit. I need no assurance from you to feel that I have always had your kind sympathy and encouragement throughout my journey, and I know how cordial is the welcome which you now accord to me. I hope that I may have an early opportunity of meeting my constituents at large and I shall be able to repeat to them what I now say to you, how greatly I have been strengthened not merely on the recent occasion, but throughout my career, by the confidence and support which have always been accorded to me by my friends in Birmingham. I thank you very much for the greetings which you have accorded to me. It is indeed true that her companionship has been of the greatest assistance to me. Indeed, I hardly know how I possibly could have got through the great task which I undertook if it had not been for her co-operation. I thank you from the bottom of my heart." (Applause.)

The Colonial Secretary appeared much affected by the warmth of the welcome from his friends of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham telegraphed the following message to Mr. Chamberlain at his London residence:—"The citizens of Birmingham warmly congratulate you and Mrs. Chamberlain on your safe return.—Hallewell Rogers, Lord Mayor."

The following telegram was also sent by the Aston Manor Conservative Association:—"Heartily congratulate Mrs. Chamberlain and yourself on your safe return from South Africa and join in the nation's grateful appreciation of your magnificent services to the Empire."

AT THE HARTLEY INSTITUTE.

After landing Mr. Chamberlain received a splendid ovation from the crowds on the quay and in the shed. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, the Mayor of Southampton, and Miss Sanders entered the open landau which was waiting, and drove slowly through the crowded streets to the Hartley Institute where the chief ceremony of the day was to take place. Along the route the distinguished statesman was received with great enthusiasm and cordiality. The Hartley Institute was filled with an enormous crowd and the large hall in which the ceremony was to take place was lavishly decorated with flags in which the Stars and Stripes were in great evidence in honour of the nationality of Mrs. Chamberlain. On the platform were the members of the Corporation, the members of the Birmingham deputation, and a large number of local people of prominence. As the distinguished party entered the room the whole gathering rose and cheered the returning statesman with great vigour and heartiness, Mr. Chamberlain bowing and smiling in return.

The Mayor of Southampton made a very interesting speech of welcome.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S HOPES.

Mr. Chamberlain at the outset of his reply alluded to the good wishes and kind expressions of his fellow countrymen when he left these shores.

"Now I have returned," he went on, "it is an even greater pleasure to receive your congratulations. In the meantime I have travelled over 16,000 miles. I have seen much, and I hope I have learnt much. I remember that almost if not the last words I spoke on leaving England were the expression of a fear lest the kindness of my friends should anticipate from my mission more than it was possible for me to fulfil. Now I have returned, my first words must be to warn you in your generous appreciation not to over estimate the results that have been actually achieved. After all, we have had in South Africa a stormy and sometimes a disastrous history. We cannot expect, in the twinkling of an eye, to do away with the long record of vacillation and weakness leading to suspicion and division, and even to conflict. But, although progress must be slow, progress, in my opinion, is certain; and I come back to you in a spirit of hopefulness may even confidence. (Great cheering.) If we cannot forget the past, at all events we can bear it in mind, and take warning by the mistakes which have been committed, and profit by its experience. (Cheers.) I believe that a new chapter is being opened in South African history under more favourable auspices than any that have preceded it during the last quarter of a century. Two ideals have been struggling for mastery, the ideal of the Dutch which was supremacy, and the ideal of the British which has always been political equality. (Cheers.) As long as those ideas were in conflict, sometimes under ground and sometimes taking the form of actual contest in arms, so long there was no possibility of permanent peace. The matter could only be settled by the demonstration, while there could be no mistaking the pride with which Mrs. Chamberlain shared this expression of her distinguished husbands popularity. The Colonial Secretary drove direct to his house in Prince's-gate, outside and near which another large crowd had assembled. Again Mr. Chamberlain had to acknowledge the enthusiastic applause of the people, and long after he had entered his own door the crowd remained cheering outside the house.

"I believe we may readily accept the assurances which have been given to us by the leaders of the Boers in the new Colonies, and by the leaders of the Dutch in the old, that they have also accepted the new situation that has been created, and that in future they will loyally take their place as members of the great Empire to which we belong. (Cheers.)

"Now it is our duty and policy to concede that political equality for which we have been striving. As that will certainly be done we may confidently anticipate that for the first time in the history of modern South Africa Dutch and English will work together for a common purpose and for the good of their own country.

"But I go further, and I expect more than that. The characteristic of the Briton abroad, a characteristic which has been intensified by the war and by the action of this country and of the sister countries, is that while he may be apparently and wholly absorbed in his personal concerns or his local affairs, he still keeps a tender place in his heart for the Motherland, he still retains his pride in the British Empire. But the Dutch in South Africa by no claim to any motherland outside that portion of South Africa in which they have found a home. They know little of the Empire, and I am afraid that until recently they have cared less. But now it is my hope that in the near future this provincial feeling will give way before a wider conception of national destiny, and that our Dutch fellow subjects will share with us our sense of responsibility and our pride in possession, and that the petty differences which have hitherto divided us will be lost in the wider circle of Imperial interests and obligations. Mr. Mayor, it is in that hope that I accept your congratulations and thank you for your welcome." (Loud and continuous cheers.)

Upon leaving the institute the distinguished party drove through the crowded streets to the South Western Railway Station, and left by special train for London at 10-35.

THE DRIVE TO PRINCE'S GARDENS.

The pent-up enthusiasm broke forth when Mr. Chamberlain appeared, and the reception which was accorded him at the hands of the people of London was perhaps as cordial and spontaneous as any that he has received during his journey through South Africa. Loud and lusty were the cheers given, hats were waved, and the intense enthusiasm was unmistakable. Mr. Chamberlain's reception by London demonstrated in a most remarkable manner the unanimous opinion as to his achievements in the King's newest Colonies. The Colonial Secretary, with whom in the open carriage was Mrs. Chamberlain, drove through York-road bare-headed, repeatedly and smilingly acknowledging the enthusiastic plaudits. All along the line of route to Prince's-gardens the Colonial Secretary had the most flattering reception. Outside his house a large number of persons awaited his arrival. They were mainly residents in the neighbourhood, and ringing cheers were given as he drove up. One enthusiastic cyclist jumped from his machine as Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were passing from the carriage to the door of their home and called for "Three cheers for Britain's finest statesman." The response was of the most hearty description. Both the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain acknowledged the kind greetings several times before entering the house. Many persons still lingered after the door had closed behind the statesman.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN LONDON.

PREMIER GREETS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

No official preparation was made to welcome Mr. Chamberlain on his arrival in London, but the metropolitan public spontaneously conspired to give him a great reception. Although the special train from Southampton was not due to arrive at Waterloo Station until 12-25, there was long before that hour, both inside and outside the station, a huge crowd of people eager for a glimpse of the popular Minister. From the York-road entrance to the station, the crowd stretched on both sides of the road as far as the eye could reach, a strong force of police-constables mounted and on foot, being necessary to keep an open road. Patriotic buttons with the portrait of the Colonial Secretary were on sale everywhere, and many of the crowd were wearing them. In Waterloo-road and York road premises boasting a flagstaff had hoisted the Union Jack, and two or three houses in York-road had red, white and blue decorations in their windows.

The interior of the terminus was crowded by those anxious to welcome the returning Minister.

Half an hour before the arrival of the train the platform was crowded by ticket holders, while distinguished friends of the returning traveller were beginning to arrive. Among those actually on the platform when the train steamed in were, the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury (Lord Chancellor,) Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Walter Long, the Earl of Durham, Earl Roberts, the Attorney-General, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Powell Williams, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Bart., Mr. Evelyn Cecil; M. P., Lord Kinnaird, Colonel Lockwood, Colonel Long, Sir Benjamin Stone, and Sir Montague Ommaney.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S LEVEE.

The Prime Minister who was accompanied by Miss Balfour reached the station about five minutes before the arrival of the train and crossed from his carriage to the platform almost unrecognised by the crowd. Lord

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is all very well to denounce Ministers for the poverty of our intellectual equipment in the preparation for war as compared with our worldwide responsibilities. But the fault is not so much theirs as the fault of public opinion, which has made them what they are. A philosophical writer has recently said that in no country in the civilised world, except perhaps Spain, is intellect so little appreciated as in England. The Jews of old stoned their prophets; we, until lately, turned ours out of office or laughed at them. "To muddle through" a crisis was considered to be a sign of British superiority; and expert knowledge, science, and thoroughness were looked on with suspicion. The consequence was money by the million was never grudged for ships, guns, fortifications, and any other tangible preparation for war; but the brain-power, which should make these serve their purpose, was systematically starved. At this present moment the Intelligence Department of the British Navy, on which our very life as an Empire depends, is not even as strong as the Intelligence Department of the German Navy, a creation of yesterday. As for the Intelligence Department of the Army, it would be inadequate for the needs of one of the lesser Powers. . . . Already we have moved out of the bad old rut of self-complacency; already Ministers have responded to the change. It is for the leaders of public opinion to keep the ball of educated criticism rolling, not only in the House but in the country.

The case of Robert Moore, who on February 19 pleaded guilty to having committed a breach of Naval discipline in having published and sold on board the Good Hope a pamphlet containing criticisms on the conduct and organisation of that ship, has been reconsidered. Considering the man's former good character, the Admiralty have ordered his release.

Apart from the intention to establish another home port in Scotland, perhaps the most important announcement in the First Lord's memorandum is that in which he details the new organisation for defence in home waters. Our readers will be already aware of most of the steps taken in this direction. But it is only quite recently that the whole scheme has taken shape, and even now there remain some further changes to be carried out. Lord Selborne tells us that the duties of the vice-admiral in command of the Home Fleet and his responsibilities in respect of home waters are analogous to those of the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, with the important exception that they will in no way over-lap or impinge upon the authority of the commanders-in-chief of the three home ports within their respective commands. The Home Fleet, too, will be quite independent of the Channel Squadron, and will have its headquarters at Portland. Under the orders also of the admiral commanding the Home Fleet will be the three destroyer flotillas which at present exist, and apparently others which it is contemplated to form. This arrangement will remove the misapprehension which we have noticed—that the destroyer flotillas are organised for port defence, and thus localised in a manner quite repugnant to our ideas of naval strategy. We might almost assume that if such a step be possible the present connection between the Coastguard ships and certain ports would be severed, or, at least, considerably modified, in the same way. There can be no question that at one time there did exist a danger that on the outbreak of war the local authorities and those directly interested would bring pressure to bear upon the Government to retain each Coastguard ship at her port. We have in the action taken by a section of the public in America, when the United States was at war with Spain, an example and a warning of what may happen in this country in similar circumstances.

The publication of the amended regulations in connection with the medical department of the Navy appear to have had a direct effect upon the number of candidates offering themselves for examination, and the First Lord announces, that the number of medical officers now on the active list is greater than at any time during the quarter of a century. The changes which have been made include an improved scale of pay for medical officers, charge pay for inspectors-general in charge of hospital, and also of medical officers in charge of hospital ships, a re-arrangement of the subjects of examination both for entry and for promotion increased powers of admitting candidates by nomination of medical schools, Colonial universities, etc., earlier promotion to those who have held appointments of house surgeons, and the payment of the fees of medical officers for civil hospital courses. It does not appear to be generally known that a consultative board of eminent medical men has been formed with the Medical Director-General as president, to decide on the best method of dealing with special questions appertaining to the medical department. As a result of the new arrangements revised medicine-chests, new field service valise, emergency surgical dressings, Rontgen-ray apparatus to ships as well as shore-establishments, new metal aseptic operation-tables, microscopes, and bacteriological outfits have been supplied to ships. In connection with the increased demands of war or emergency amended regulations have been made for the employment of temporary surgeons, and steps are also being taken to provide an auxiliary sick-berth staff from volunteers of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Associations' Corps of Scotland.

In quite another direction the preparation for war goes on. We have already announced that six of the coast signal stations have been fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus, and eight others are to be similarly fitted during the year. It is also proposed to establish nine more later on. To provide crews for the new signal stations which are to be kept manned in peace time and for the wireless telegraphy work, the personnel of the Coastguard it is proposed shall be raised from 4,200 to 4,500. But during this year only a small addition will be made. The reorganisation of the Reserves, which will largely increase the duties of the Admiral-Superintendent, will have the result of giving to the latter separate and independent functions. And he will no longer command a sea-going fleet. It seems likely also that he will have assistants for Ireland and Scotland.

It appears to be somewhat uncertain when the new rifle will be issued to the Navy. It has passed through exhaustive trials in the three gunnery schools and in all the marine divisions. The question of recoil and all other points connected with the shooting of the rifle have been considered, and in view of the advantages which the rifle possesses, and of the favourable reports respecting it, it is proposed to adopt it for the Navy. The effective war fleet may now be said to be provided, practically speaking, with cordite in place of gunpowder, and gradually the new propellant, known as cordite M.D., is being substituted for the earlier material. Although it is not so stated in the First Lord's memorandum, we believe we are correct in stating that it is at last decided to introduce "capped" projectiles for naval purposes. Experiments have been in progress for a long time, and in this connection the First Lord says:—"The results have so far demonstrated the desirability of acting with caution as to the general adoption of this invention, in view of its merit being dependent to a considerable degree upon the ballistics of the guns from which the projectile is fired, and the ranges at which it is more effective than others."

Mr. Brodrick has furnished Parliament with some extraordinary figures with regard to the "shortage" of officers of the Militia and Volunteers. The information contained in the return upon which the Minister based his remarks in the House of Commons recently is scarcely such as is calculated to encourage those entousiasts who would base the Home Defence Army entirely upon the Auxiliary forces. The deficiency of officers in the Militia and Volunteers is quite appalling, and it is understood that the Government are about to invoke the aid of the headmasters of public schools and the heads of the colleges at the various universities in providing these branches of the Army of Defence with officers. In this connection the question arises, what becomes, after the completion of their educational courses, of thousands of young men, all of assured social position to befit them as holders of the King's commission in his Majesty's Auxiliary forces, who are members of cadet corps at their schools or universities? The percentage of young fellows who, having served in school cadet corps, elect to serve in adult corps after leaving school is, unfortunately, but small. When, however, as happily some do, they are induced to accept commissions in Militia or Volunteer regiments they make most excellent officers; but the fact remains that far fewer of them elect to do so than might be expected.

When the White Star liner "Oceanic" arrived at Queenstown on March 17, a pathetic story was told of a husband and wife in the steerage, both Russian Finns, who were returning to their native country. The wife died during the voyage from heart-disease. The husband, who was greatly affected by his loss, said, "I will go to bed and die." A few hours later he was found dead in his bunk.

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THE MORAL.

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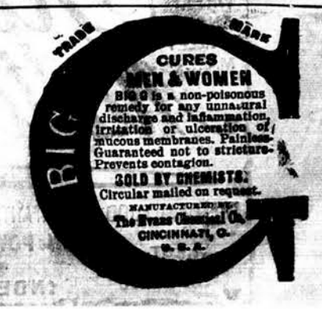
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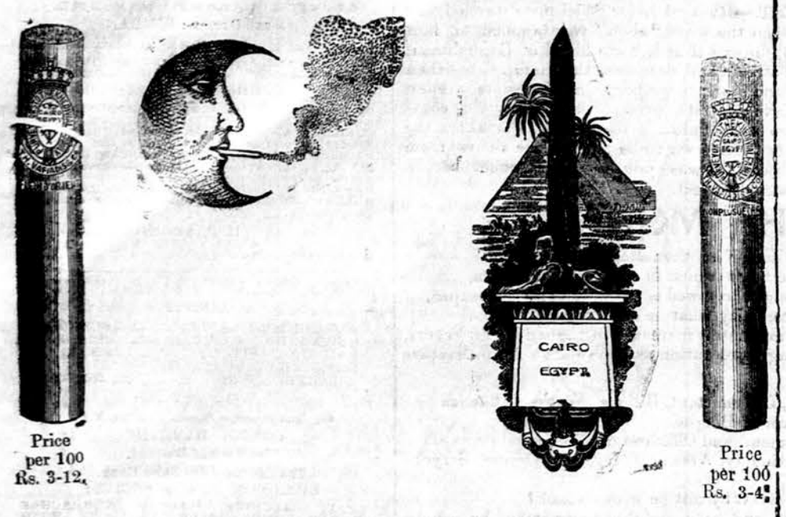

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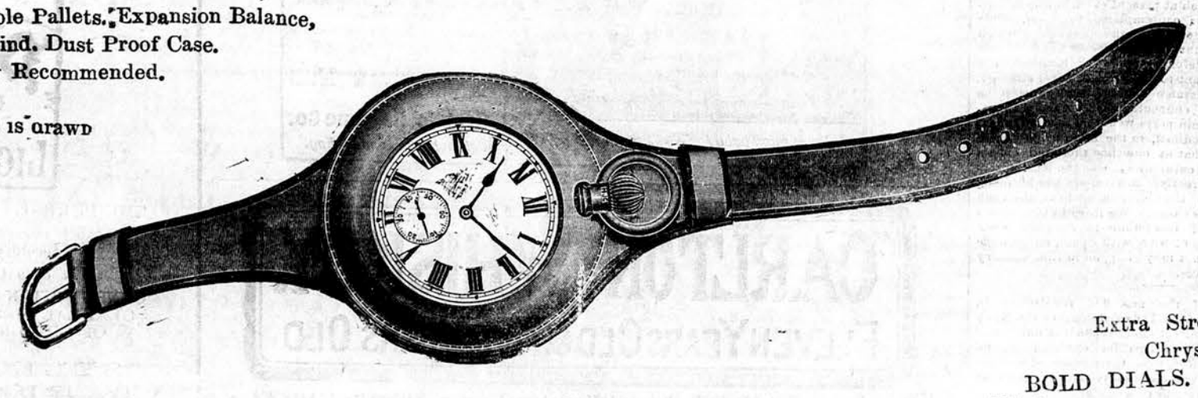

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